FBIS **DAILY REPORT**

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MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

11 SEPTEMBER 1985

Iran-Iraq War

Iraqi warplanes launched another "destructive" attack on Khark Island 11 September, keeping the island "aflame and destroyed" and thwarting Iranian hopes to repair it, an Iraqi military spokesman announced in a statement broadcast by Baghdad radio. Acknowledging the raid, Tehran television claimed that an Iraqi plane was downed by an Iranian SAM, while the other planes "escaped after dumping their bombs into the sea."

Iraqi planes also raided a "large maritime target" near Iranian shores 10 September, according to a military spokesman cited by Voice of the Masses radio. Monitored Iranian media were not observed to mention the attack.

Tehran radio reported that some 2,000 Iraqi troops were killed and thousands were wounded during Iran's offensive in the northwestern border region. Meanwhile, an Iraqi military spokesman cited by INA announced that Iraqi forces "destroyed" 60 percent of Iranian forces involved in the attack, including two paratroop regiments. Iraq also liberated three important vantage points during the northern sector battle, a military commander cited by INA stated. In a letter to UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar carried by Baghdad radio, Iraqi Foreign Minister Tariq 'Aziz noted the latest Iranian attack on Iraqi territory and demanded that Perez de Cuellar take the necessary measures to stop Iranian aggression.

In another development, IRNA reported that Iran's naval forces seized a ship carrying suspicious cargo the night of 10-11 September in the Strait of Hormuz. Earlier, IRNA confirmed that two Kuwait-bound cargo ships were intercepted and inspected by Iran in the strait 9 September. The Kuwaiti and Dutch ships were released after 3-hour inspections, the agency noted. Reacting to the seizure of vessels in the Gulf, Kuwaiti Foreign Minister Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir al-Sabah stressed that the Strait of Hormuz is not Iran's property alone and he invited all interested countries to protect this waterway that "belongs to the whole world," KUNA reported. He added that he will discuss the situation with Iranian Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati when the two meet at the United Nations later this month.

Lebanon

The Amal Movement and the Palestinian National Salvation Front (PSNF) have decided to stop all "disinformation" campaigns and to regard all clashes as "isolated incidents," Amal leader Nabih Birri stated in remarks reported by Beirut radio after meeting with a PSNF delegation. Stressing that "The leaders and politicans do not and cannot permit any fighting," Birri maintained that the recent events at Burj al-Barajinah did not constitute a return to the "war of the camps." Syrian observers had earlier deployed in five observation points around Burj al-Barajinah, the radio noted. Nevertheless, fighting continued in the area 10 September, according to the clandestine Radio Free Lebanon.

In the south, two army of southern Lebanon (ASL) soldiers were wounded by a car-bomb explosion at an ASL checkpoint near Hasbayya 11 September, Jerusalem radio reported.

Syria

President Hafiz al-Asad and Vice President Rif'at al-Asad held talks with visiting Saudi Crown Prince 'Abdallah 10 September, Damascus television reported. The arrival in Damascus of the Tunisian prime minister and the Arab League secretary general was also reported by the television, and Tunis radio linked their visit to the Casablanca Arab summit's decision to establish a committee for clearing the Arab atmosphere. The delegation comprises Tunisia, Saudi Arabia, and the Arab League secretariat.

KUNA reported that the Syrian and Soviet oil ministers signed an agreement in Moscow calling for the development of cooperation in oil exploration.

The UAE paper *AL-KHALIJ* cited reports that Prime Minister 'Abd al-Ra'uf al-Kasm will lose his post in an impending "comprehensive" cabinet reshuffle.

Israel

Syria will suffer an overwhelming defeat if it makes the "mistake of its life" and begins a war against Israel, Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin warned in remarks reported by Jerusalem television.

PLO

PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat expressed readiness to meet with Israeli officials in an interview with the Italian paper *IL MANIFESTO* cited by Radio Monte Carlo, asserting that he challenges Israeli officials to face him "on the political level."

Iran

Three people were wounded by a car-bomb that exploded in central Tehran 11 September, IRNA announced.

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Mzali, Klibi Depart for Talks in Damascus

LD101528 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic
1500 GMT 10 Sep 85

[Text] Tunisian Prime Minister and Minister of Interior Mohamed Mzali left Tunis for Damascus this afternoon accompanied by Mr Chadli Klibi, the Arab League secretarty general, within the framework of the committee for clearing the Arab atmosphere, which was set up by Casablanca Arab summit. This committee was entrusted with the task of solving the differences between Syria and Jordan and Iraq.

It is to be recalled that this committee comprises members of Tunisia, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, and the Arab League General Secretariat.

Radio, TV Union Adopts Resolutions on Arabsat

LD101323 Rabat MAP in English 1232 GMT 10 Sep 85

[Text] Casablanca, Sept 10 (MAP) — The Administrative Board of the Union of Arab Radios and Televisions wound up its 35th session here Monday [9 September] by the adoption of several recommendations related to a strategy for programs exchange via the Arab satellite.

In this respect, the administrative board urged all member states to take part in this experience by producing programs as well as by receiving and transmitting them.

The board also adopted the report of the colloquium on "communication satellites at the service of TV programs" organized by the union last April, and approved the measures adopted by the Secretariat General in collaboration with the Tunisian Radio and TV in view of the holding of the third festival of Arab television in Tunis next October 19 through 25.

At the Arab and international levels, the board adopted the report of the Secretariat General related to cooperation with the Arab League as well as with other specialized Arab and international institutions.

Participants also decided on the union's participation in the 5th meeting of international radio systems' unions set to be held in Prague next year, and approved the organizing, in collaboration with UNESCO, of a colloquium on programs exchange via satellite before the end of the current year.

The Administrative Board's coming session will be held next December.

This three day session, chaired by the union's president Mohamed Abdelaziz Jafar, was attended by the representatives of the radios of Kuwait, the Arab Libyan Jamahiriyah, Palestine, Qatar, Lebanon, Oman and Morocco, as well as by representatives of the Arab listeners' and vierwers' study center and the Arab radio and TV training center.

'Arafat Said Ready To Meet Israeli Officials

JN110541 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic
0500 GMT 11 Sep 85

[Text] PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat announced yesterday that he is ready to meet with Israeli officials in any place and at any time. In an interview with the leftist Italian paper *IL MANIFESTO*, 'Arafat said: I challenge Israeli officials to face me on the political level.

'Arafat said that the Likud and Labor-Alignment pursuethe same political line, although Labor is trying to portray itself as more lenient.

Regarding Lebanon, 'Arafat admitted that the PLO has lost its most important positions. However, this does not arouse long-term fears. Regarding his relations with Moscow, 'Arafat said: These relations are good despite attempts by Damascus to sow discord. Regarding the U.S. role, he said that tangible progress has been made on the path of dialogue between the Americans and a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation.

Fatah's Al-Wazir on Israeli Threats, Murphy Tour

PM101029 London AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic
7 Sep 85 pp 1-2

['Abd al-Bari 'Atwan report: "Abu Jihad Tells *AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT*: We Have Not Moved Our Command to Jordan; Israeli Threats Are Blackmail"]

[Excerpts] London — Deputy Commander in Chief of the Palestinian Revolution's Forces Khalil al-Wazir (Abu Jihad) has emphasized that the PLO has not set up any military bases in Jordan and that the aim of Israel's currently increasing threats to Jordan is to blackmail Jordan and divert attention away from the Israeli security collapse in the occupied Arab territories.

In an exclusive statement to *AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT*, Abu Jihad said that the Israeli enemy is trying to blame the mounting revolt involving stabbings in the occupied territory on the presence of the Palestinian command in Jordan and on the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement in order to justify its failure to confront this heroic revolution to his people.

Abu Jihad also stressed that the state of the Palestinian Badr forces in Jordan — which the Israeli officials used as a pretext for their threats — is still the same as it has been for many years and no Palestinian forces have been moved to Jordan, and that what has happened is that some administrative offices necessary for the efforts to support the steadfastness in the occupied homeland have been moved to the Jordanian capital.

Referring to the threats of the Zionist enemy's defense minister, Yitzhaq Rabin, to strike at Jordan, Abu Jihad said that those who claim that Palestinian commands have been moved to Jordan are in fact trying to create fears in Jordan and to turn Jordan against such a presence as well as justify any future military action against Jordan and the Palestinian administrative offices on the pretext that they are command centers.

Abu Jihad stressed that the Palestinian political command is still in Tunis and the military command is still in Sanaa and that there has been no change in that situation.

Abu Jihad also referred to the seizure by the Israeli Navy of two boats carrying Palestinian fedayeen. He said that Peres, the enemy's prime minister, lied when he said that the fedayeen on the two boats intended to carry out direct commando operations against Israeli positions. He said that the eight members of the group in the first boat and the six members of the group in the second boat hired the boats to go to the shores of Sidon to return to their camps where their families live. Many Palestinians, he said, had to leave Lebanon during the Israeli occupation because they were known and have now begun returning to their families because the occupation has ended. They were not armed but the enemy's government wanted to justify its sea piracy with such false claims, and also wanted to calm its own people who have been grumbling about the failure of the Israeli forces to maintain security in the occupied territory or Lebanon.

Abu Jihad denied all Arab press reports claiming disagreement within the Palestinian leadership. Everything said and broadcast about such disagreement is a complete fabrication and figment of the imagination of those who made such claims, he said, because the Palestinian leadership has never been more harmonious than it has been over the past few months. He added that in the last two meetings of Fatah's Revolutionary Council there was full agreement that the steps taken by the Palestinian leadership in the past few months reflect no departure from the continuously declared fixed principles.

He also spoke about U.S. envoy Richard Murphy's moves in the region and previous plan to meet with a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation. He said that Murphy's mission was deadlocked and that the American side reneged on its previous promises and plans and completely lost its credibility. The Americans have proved that they do submit and give in to Israeli blackmail.

Referring to the visit to Cairo by a Palestinian delegation consisting of Fatah Central Committee Members Hayil 'Abd al-Hamid (Abu al-Hawl) and Hani al-Hasan, he said that the main purpose of the visit was to discuss a number of issues related to the interests of the Palestinians living in Egypt who had sent delegations to the PLO leadership asking it to intercede with the Egyptian Government to find solutions to the problems resulting from recent Egyptian measures in connection with land and real estate ownership, entry visas and residence permits.

Abu Jihad added that the Palestinian delegation's visit has produced several positive results and solutions which will be announced by the Egyptian Government within days especially regarding abolition of a previous law banning land and real estate ownership by Palestinians.

Abu Jihad categorically denied any connection between the PLO and current operations carried out abroad and attributed to the Black September group. He said that other sides carry out such operations in order to undermine the PLO, Fatah and the Palestinian people, and portray them as "terrorists".

Muragha Views Palestinian Positions in Lebanon

PM101341 Paris LE MONDE in French 7 Sep 85 p 3

[Interview with Fatah "dissident leader" Sa'id Musa Muragha, identified by his nom de guerre Abu Musa, by Francoise Chipaux in Tripoli — date not given]

[Text] Tripoli, Libya — [Chipaux] After the battle of the Palestinian camps in Beirut, how do you view the future of the Palestinian civilian and military presence in Lebanon?

[Muragha] The war of the camps ended with the Damascus agreement, which redefines the role of the Palestinian revolution in Lebanon and relations between the Palestinian masses and the Lebanese national forces represented by Amal and the National Democratic Front. This agreement establishes the recognition and reaffirmation by all the Lebanese nationalist forces of the Palestinian revolution's right to have a presence and take action against the Zionist enemy in northern Palestine from southern Lebanon and authorizes the Palestinians in the camps to have light weapons.

[Chipaux] Do you think that Amal will allow you to reestablish yourselves in southern Lebanon and, if so, on what conditions?

[Muragha] Before the 1982 invasion we had artillery and long-range guns which were used against northern Palestine from southern Lebanon. This method did not bear fruit and did not help the armed struggle, because the Zionist retaliation against the Lebanese regions was deadlier than the blows we could deal.

That was one of the points on which we disagreed with 'Arafat. The Palestinian revolution must now take military action inside the occupied territories and not limit itself to shelling, which leads to countershelling. We have no intention of using previous methods again in this sphere; we are determined to start a real guerrilla war, in other words to penetrate the occupied territories and give priority to actions in those territories. In a speech in Ba'labakk last Sunday (Amal leader) Birri announced that southern Lebanon will remain open to fighters, to all fighters who want to fight to liberate Palestine, because that liberation is a sacred religious duty which is also binding on Shi'ites. Only the future will show Amal's intentions and real position and whether or not Birri's statements were empty words.

[Chipaux] What presence do you now have in southern Lebanon?

[Muragha] It is not what is was in the past. We have no base and no longer make public appearances. We are present in the camps and are preparing to take action inside the occupied territories. We are merely making preparations pending a clarification of our relations with Amal, to avoid increasing tension.

Libya, the 'Last Resort'

[Chipaux] During the battle of the camps all the Palestinians fought together. Does anything remain of this unity?

[Muragha] There was no alliance in that battle, but Amal's violent attack created a state of self-defense against a threat of death which forced everyone to fight side by side. But political

disagreements existed before, during, and after the battle. However, an armed inter-Palestinian conflict is out of the question, because our aim is not to fight our people but the enemy.

[Chipaux] What do you think of Colonel al-Qadhdhafi's proposal to make Libya a starting point for the Palestinian struggle if the other Arab countries do not allow you to take action from their territory?

[Muragha] That is the last resort, but we do not think that we can take effective action against the enemy from distant countries. Col al-Qadhdhafi's proposal reflects the Libyan commitment to the Arab national struggle; it does not mean that we must leave and abandon our present positions in Lebanon.

[Chipaux] What do you think of Moscow's position in the inter-Palestinian conflict?

[Muragha] Moscow thinks that the Amman agreement is a result of the Camp David agreement and that it is even more dangerous because it sells the Palestinian cause for the benefit of the Zionist enemy.

For this reason the USSR opposes it. So far it has not received 'Arafat or sent him any invitation. The Soviets are now mounting an operation directed at the largest possible section of the forces opposing 'Arafat to create an expanded front opposed to the Amman agreement. They are trying to win over 'Arafat's supporters, like Abu Iyad [Salah Khalaf], whom they have received in Moscow; at the same time they are receiving Georges Habash and are going to summon Nayif Hawatimah and representatives of the Palestinian Communist Party. As a superpower, the USSR wants to unite everybody because it wants to force 'Arafat to annul the Amman agreement.

PLO Radio Details Anti-Israeli Operations

JN101816 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic
1645 GMT 10 Sep 85

[Text] A military spokesman for the Palestinian Revolution Forces General Command has stated the following:

Twenty-four hours after the Zionist occupation authorities announced that the regular forces in the enemy army would assume the duty of controlling the volatile situation in the occupied homeland, and despite the intensive Zionist military reinforcements in various areas of the occupied West Bank and Gaza and various repressive and terrorist actions against our steadfast, resistent people, our revolutionary heroes operating in the occupied homeland, under orders of the revolution's command, are continuing to chase and deal painful blows to the Zionist occupiers.

Yesterday, our revolutionaries, using incendiary bombs, attacked a bus station for Zionists in occupied Jerusalem. The station was seriously damaged and a number of Zionist soldiers and settlers were either killed or wounded. After carrying out the operation, our revolutionaries managed to retreat safely to their base. Revolution until victory!

[Signed] The Palestinian Revolution General Command

An enemy spokesman admitted our revolutionaries' brave attack but, as usual, declined to mention enemy losses. He said that his forces launched a large-scale search campaign and arrested a number of Palestinian citizens on the pretext of having connections with the operation.

GULF AFFAIRS

GCC: No 'Peninsula Shield' Exercises in 1985

GF101843 Abu Dhabi AL-ITTIHAD in Arabic 9 Sep 85 p 1

[Excerpt] Bahrain — GCC official sources have stated that the "Peninsula Shield" maneuvers, conducted by GCC forces in the UAE and the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, will not be held this year. The source explained that the GCC will hold only bilateral maneuvers this year.

BAHRAIN

Omani Interior Minister Arrives in Manama

GF101717 Manama WAKH in English 1545 GMT 10 Sep 85

[Text] Manama, Sept 10 (WAKH) — Omani Interior Minister Badr ibn Sa'ud ibn Harib arrived here today on a visit to Bahrain as part of a tour of GCC states. Mr Badr ibn Harib will deliver a message to HH the Amir of Bahrain Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah from Sultan Qabus ibn Sa'id of Oman. Mr Badr was received by Bahraini Interior Minister Shaykh Muhammad ibn Khalifah Al Khalifah.

Message Delivered

GF101727 Manama WAKH in English 1605 GMT 10 Sep 85

[Text] Manama, Sept 10 (WAKH) — H.H. the Amir of Bahrain Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah received a written message from H.M. Sultan Qabus of Oman inviting him to attend the sixth GCC summit, due to be held in Muscat on November 4. The message was delivered by Omani Interior Minister Badr ibn Sa'ud ibn Harib, currently visiting Manama as part of a tour of the GCC member states. The meeting was attended by Bahraini Interior Minister Shaykh Muhammed ibn Khalifah al Khalifah, deputy Director General of Public Security Shaykh Ibrahim ibn Muhammad Al Khalifah and the Omani Charge d'Affaires to Bahrain Khalid Sulayman al Khurusi. The Omani interior minister later left Bahrain for Kuwait to deliver a similar message.

KUWAIT

Iranian Seizure of Container Ship Protested

GF101234 Kuwait ARAB TIMES in English 9 Sep 85 p 4

[Excerpt] Kuwait yesterday protested Friday's hijacking by Iran of a container ship flying the Kuwaiti flag saying it jeopardized the safety and freedom of navigation in the Gulf.

The State Minister for Cabinet Affairs, Rashid al-Rashid, said after a cabinet meeting yesterday that the deputy premier and foreign minister, Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad, briefed the council on the circumstances surrounding the hijacking of the container ship *Al-Watyah* and contacts to secure its release. Al-Rashid said Kuwait would continue the contacts and would raise the issue at the new session of the UN General Assembly due to open on September 17.

Al-Watyah, owned by the United Arab Shipping Company was seized by the Iranian Navy approximately 30 miles south of the Strait of Hormuz while sailing on high seas en route to Gulf ports.

Shaykh Sabah would discuss the hijacking when he meets his Iranian counterpart 'Ali Akbar Velayati, in New York where he is to attend the opening of the new session of the General Assembly, Al-Rashid said.

The Foreign Ministry under-secretary, Sulayman Majid al-Shahin delivered a message from Shaykh Sabah to Velayati during their meeting at the ministerial conference of the Non-Aligned Movement in Luanda last week.

Shaykh Sabah told the Cabinet that his message to Velayati expressed Kuwait's indignation at the attacks on Kuwait in the Iranian press. Such attacks, Shaykh Sabah said were not in the interests of the Gulf region.

Navigation Official Views Release of Ship

GF101943 Kuwait AL-QABAS in Arabic 9 Sep 85 p 1

[Excerpt] Hamid 'Abd al-Rahman, deputy director general of the United Arab Navigation Company, said that the *Al-Watiyah* ship siezed in the Iranian port of Bandar 'Abbas began unloading its freight the day before yesterday under the supervision of Iranian naval authorities.

He said in a statement to *AL-QABAS* that the company does not have confirmed information from the Iranian side on the date for the release of the seized ship, and said that the ship might be released within the next 2 days or may be detained indefinitely.

The deputy general director of the United Arab Navigation Company said that some time ago the company took a number of internal measures on its ships to resist piracy operations in the Gulf. However, he refused to describe these measures.

Regarding the possibility of ensuring Gulf protection for commercial ships, 'Abd al-Rahman said that this depends on the officials in the Gulf states, and said that it is not the duty of commercial navigation companies operating in the region.

Omani Interior Minister Arrives

LD101842 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1700 GMT 10 Sep 85

[Excerpt] The Omani minister of interior, Badr ibn Su'ud ibn Harib, arrived in Kuwait today on a short visit carrying a message to his highness the amir from his brother His Majesty Sultan Qabus ibn Sa'id, the sultan of Oman.

SAUDI ARABIA

Gambian President Arrives, To Chair Meeting

GF101934 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1845 GMT 10 Sep 85

[Excerpt] Jeddah, 10 Sep (SPA) — Dawda Jawara, Gambian president and chairman of the Islamic Good Offices Committee, arrived in Jeddah tonight to chair the meeting of the committee which will begin its work on Thursday.

Omani Interior Minister Arrives in Jeddah

GF111141 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1115 GMT 11 Sep 85

[Text] Jeddah, 11 Sep (SPA) — Badr ibn Sa'ud ibn Harib, Omani interior minister, arrived in Jeddah today on a visit to Saudi Arabia.

He was received at the airport by Interior Minister Prince Nayif ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz; Maj Gen Salih Sudays, commander of the Western Region; 'Abdallah al-Marhun, Omani ambassador to Saudi Arabia; a representative of royal protocol; and officials.

Oil Output Increases in September

GF102032 Dubayy KHALEEJ TIMES in English 10 Sep 85 p 11

[Excerpt] — Bahrain — Saudi Arabian oil output, which dropped to a 20-year low last month, rose appreciably in early September, oil industry sources said.

They said production in the Kingdom had risen to more than three million barrels per day in the first week from an average of between 1.9 and two million last month.

PDRY

Chairman Cables Bulgarian Leader on Anniversary

GF081340 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 8 Sep 85

["Text" of congratulatory cable from 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee and chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium, to Comrade Todor Khristov Zhivkov, general secretary of the Bulgarian Communist Party [BCP] and chairman of the Bulgarian State Council, on the occasion of the liberation anniversary — date not given]

[Text] On the occasion of the 41st anniversary of liberation day, it pleases me to send to you and to the fraternal Bulgarian people, on behalf of myself, the YSP, and the PDRY people, the most profound comradely greetings and the best wishes on this dear occasion, to your people and to all the people who have struggled to achieve freedom, independence, and progress.

The friendly Bulgarian people, led by the BCP, have accomplished great changes and achievements during the past four decades in establishing progressive socialism. Bulgaria occupies a respectable place among the socialist countries and the international community.

On this occasion, we express satisfaction with the level of developing relations which link our countries in various fields and which serve the mutual goals and interests of the two friendly peoples.

We highly appreciate the Bulgarian stand toward the just causes of our Arab people.

We wish you robust health and happiness. We hope that your friendly people will achieve more progress in fulfilling the building of progressive socialism. We hope that the relations between our two countries will develop further.

Mubarak Receives Cyprus Minister, Message
NC101605 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 10 Sep 85

[Text] President Husni Mubarak today received a message from Cyprus President Spiros Kiprianou. The message was delivered by Interior Minister Dinos Mikhailidhis during a meeting with Mubarak. Interior Minister Ahmad Rushdi was also present at the meeting.

The Cypriot minister arrived in Cairo the day before yesterday for a 4-day visit to Egypt.

Cyprus Minister Requests Egyptian Mediation
NC101628 Cairo MENA in English 1532 GMT 10 Sep 85

[Text] Cairo, Sept 10 (MENA) — Cyprus requested Egypt's mediation in settling Cyprus problem between Greece and Turkey.

This request came during the meeting here of Prime Minister'Ali Lutfi with the Cypriot minister of interior today.

The meeting which dealt with cooperation between Egypt and Cyprus in the domains of security and combatting terrorism was attended by Interior Minister Ahmad Rushdi.

The Cypriot minister also held talks today with Deputy PrimeMinister and Foreign Minister Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid on means of promoting bilateral relations in various fields.

'Ali Lutfi Invites Jordanian Counterpart to Visit
NC101439 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1425 GMT 10 Sep 85

[Text] Cairo, 10 Sep (MENA) — Prime Minister Dr 'Ali Lutfi has invited his Jordanian counterpart, Zayd al-Rifa'i, to visit Egypt in October at the head of an official delegation to attend a session of the higher Egyptian-Jordanian Committee.

Dr Lutfi made the announcement today, adding that the purpose of the committee meetings is to give a strong boost to cooperation between Egypt and Jordan in various fields.

Lutfi, Ministers Discuss Price Control, Reserves
NC101540 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 10 Sep 85

[Text] Prime Minister Dr 'Ali Lutfi met today with Minister of Supply Naji Shatlah and with Interior Minister Ahmad Rushdi. He asked them to take measures to control prices, particularly the prices of fruits and vegetables.

Dr Lutfi also met with Minister of Economy Sultan Abu 'Ali and Central Bank Governor 'Ali Najm. Lutfi said that they reviewed the status of foreign currency reserves and ways to ensure that there are sufficient funds to bring in the necessary imports for production.

Prime Minister Meets Somali Livestock Minister
NC101546 Cairo MENA in English 1525 GMT 10 Sep 85

[Text] Cairo, Sept 10 (MENA) — Prime Minister Dr 'Ali Lutfi conferred here today with the Somali minister of livestock on means of enhancing trade exchange between Egypt and Somalia. The meeting was attended by Minister of Economy and Foreign Trade Dr Sultan Abu 'Ali.

The Somali minister had arrived here yesterday for a week long visit to Egypt.

Foreign Minister Interviewed on U.S. Ties
GF091549 Manama WAKH in English 1515 GMT 9 Sep 85

[Text] Doha, 9 Sep (WAKH) — Egyptian Foreign Minister Dr. 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid maintained that the U.S.-Egyptian joint military maneuvers known as "Bright Star" do not affect the independence of Egyptian decisionmaking, nor do they bear any political repercussions since the presence of U.S. troops in the area was for a short time only.

In an interview with Qatari daily *AL-RAYAH* published today, the Egyptian minister said the U.S.-Egyptian joint exercises would benefit Egyptian troops primarily and to a certain extent the U.S. troops also.

On the Egyptian proposal to the UN to declare the Middle East and the Arab Gulf a nuclear free zone, the minister reiterated his country's adherence to the proposal noting that Egypt's commitment "is a strategic and not a tactical policy."

He also voiced his country's concern over Israel's expanding its nuclear research without international supervision. There would be no stability in the Middle East under nuclear threat, he added.

The Egyptian minister concluded by stating that Africa should also be maintained as a nuclear free zone considering the South African regime's dangerous and racist policies.

Kuwait Paper Cites Minister on Military Production
GF101456 Kuwait AL-ANBA' in Arabic 9 Sep 85 pp 1, 22

[Dispatch from Cairo]

[Text] During an inspection visit yesterday of the "Qadir" factory for war industries belonging to the Arab body for war industries, Marshal 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah, Egyptian deputy prime minister and defense minister, said: Egypt is ready to supply arms to Arab countries. However, Egypt is still studying how production can be continued and demand by these countries can be met. During his visit, Marshal Abu Ghazalah inspected the unit producing the Brazalian training aircraft "Tucano" and the unit assembling the armored vehicle "Fahd".

Ahmad Zandu, board chairman of the aforementioned body, said: The contracts for supplying the "Tucano" aircraft to Iraq have been signed and are being implemented accordingly. The body's aircraft factories are prepared to fully produce the Alfajet

plane. These factories are currently producing various parts of the Mirage-2000 as well as other French aircraft.

The board chairman of the Qadir company said: We have developed our aircraft for combat training by incorporating telecommunications equipment and equipment for instrument and night flying. We have also developed the cockpit so that the pilot and trainees can use the planes for lengthy periods. We have also increased the visibility range. With regard to the armored vehicle, we have increased the engine efficiency and introduced a fuel injection system to increase its power in rugged desert situations. The third stage of "Tucano" aircraft production will begin next November.

AL-QABAS: Anti-Israeli Leaflets Issued in Cairo

GF080354 Kuwait AL-QABAS in Arabic 6 Sep 85 p 1

["Exclusive" report from Cairo]

[Text] A clandestine Egyptian organization calling itself the "anti-Zionist movement" [harakat munahadat al-suhyuniyah], has begun distributing leaflets attacking Egyptian-Israeli relations which came about as a result of the Camp David accords and the reconciliation treaty with Israel and which, according to the leaflets, has resulted in Israel's continued policy of oppression and terrorism inside the occupied territories.

The leaflets said that the bullets which killed Albert Atrakchi, the Israeli administrative attache, were not directed at the slain agent but were primarily directed at all the artificial Egyptian-Israeli relations.

Commentary Urges Israel To Deal With PLO

NC101453 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 10 Sep 85

[Ahmad Sha'ban commentary: "The Path To Solving the Palestinian Issue Lies in Dealing With the PLO"]

[Text] Since the announcement was made that Jordan and the PLO agreed to proceed together on the path toward peace, Israel has declared its opposition to this agreement. Israel did not stop at only voicing its opposition, but has acted to foil the agreement. It has resorted to several means to accomplish this goal. Israel has emphasized its total refusal to deal with any delegation that includes PLO members. It also intensified its efforts to influence the United States, which has showed some sympathy with the agreement as well as an interest in possibly holding talks between U.S. officials and a joint delegation that does not include PLO members.

We maintain that Israel has intensified its efforts so that such a meeting will not take place. Perhaps Israel's moves were behind the failure to hold a meeting between Richard Murphy and the joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation during the U.S. envoy's latest visit to Amman.

Israel's opposition to the Jordanian-PLO agreement did not stop there. It launched a fierce campaign against the PLO, accusing it of being a terrorist organization and its leadership of planning terrorist acts inside Israel. In so doing, Israel is trying to project the PLO'S stance as opposite to what it really is, which is manifest in its agreement with Jordan.

Israel's campaign was concomitant with repressive and vindictive measures against the Palestinians in the occupied land. This action does not indicate good intentions for starting a dialogue toward reaching a solution.

While Israel remains totally silent regarding any action by Jewish settlers against the Arab population, it takes the most violent measures when the population of the occupied Arab land engages in any legitimate action to defend itself and its land. Moreover, Israel imposes emergency laws and issues legislation to detain or to deport any Arab or to raid Arab homes in search of what it calls saboteurs.

Israel takes other arbitrary measures such as the one adopted yesterday when the Knesset approved in principle a bill to impose jail terms on any Israeli who may meet with a PLO member.

This bill, and other measures, will not provide a suitable basis for initiating a dialogue with the Palestinians or for solving the issue. The PLO cannot be ignored in any future exchanges because it is the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

Israel, therefore, must abandon its recent measures. It must know that the only just path toward a solution is through recognizing Palestinian rights and dealing with the PLO in its capacity as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

Perhaps the Israeli officials will realize that the right path lies in waiving the recent bill after a second reading by the Knesset, particularly since it was opposed by many votes. They had better drop the bill so that this and other measures may not lead to further obstructions in the way of solving the problem.

Radio Cites Magazine on 'Explosive' Libyan Situation

NC101901 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 10 Sep 85

[Text] Citing press reports from Bonn, the Arabic language magazine *AL-TALI'AH* describes Libya's internal situation as explosive in the wake of a rebellion by army and air force units which refused to carry out certain orders.

The Paris-based magazine quotes these press sources as saying that the political situation in Libya has reached a serious stage and that the political course pursued by Colonel al-Qadhdhafi has spread chaos in the country. He is now being confronted by a number of political forces and army groups in the Libyan Army.

According to the magazine, reports affirm that the recent tour of Saudi Arabia and certain Gulf countries by Ahmad Qadhdhaf al-Damm, Al-Qadhdhafi's cousin and the official in charge of Libyan intelligence, has failed to procure financial aid to alleviate the economic crisis in Libya.

Planes Raid Khark Island Again on 11 Sep
JN111004 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic
0941 GMT 11 Sep 85

[Unscheduled announcement]

[Text] A military spokesman has stated the following: In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Every day, O Iraqis, will bring you the good tidings of victory carried by your sons, who zealously defend their history, territory, sovereignty, and revolution's achievements. In implementation of the Iraqi people's will and their wise leadership's political decision to destroy Khark Island for the sake of peace that is associated with victory, and also in order to deprive the Iranian regime of the means of aggression, the valiant hawks of the air launched a destructive attack on Khark Island at 1050 [0650 GMT] today. Thus, they are keeping the island aflame and destroyed and are crushing with their shells every hope by the Iranian rulers to repair this island unless they heed the call of justice and peace. We will continue to destroy their empty arrogance, deriving support from God. He is our best supporter.

[Dated] 11 September 1985

Spokesman Denies Plane Downed
JN111112 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1055 GMT 11 Sep 85

[Text] Baghdad, 11 Sep (INA) — Iraq has denied Iranian claims of shooting down an Iraqi plane over Khark Island.

In a statement to INA today, a military spokesman said that all the Iraqi planes that carried out the raid on Khark Island or provided cover to units have returned safely to their bases. The spokesman described the Iranian claims as lies aimed at concealing the Iranian regime's defeats before the Iranian peoples. The spokesman challenged Iran to prove its claims.

Planes Hit 'Large Maritime Target' 10 Sep
JN110504 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic
2100 GMT 10 Sep 85

[Text] A military spokesman has stated the following:

In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Our gigantic Air Force will continue to express the Iraqi people's determination to destroy the means of aggression for the sake of peace which is associated with victory.

At 2230 tonight [1830 GMT], the heroic hawks of the air launched a successful raid on a large maritime target near Iranian shores. After performing their duty with the usual courage and competence, they returned safely with their planes to their bases, God be praised. Let the Iranian rulers, the advocates of aggression and the symbols of crime, know that we will continue to hammer their heads on all battlefields until they submit to God's order for peace and acknowledge justice. God is our best commander and noblest supporter.

[Dated] 10 September 1985

Communique on Repulsion of Attacks in North
JN101614 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic
1600 GMT 10 Sep 85

[Communique No 1,953 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 10 September 1985]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. With God's support and faithful men, Iraq is continuing its active defense of the soil, the sovereignty, and the honor.

The following is a roundup of operations for yesterday evening and today:

1. The eagles of the air are continuing to inflict crippling blows to the frustrated enemy forces. In 71 combat missions in the V Army Corps northern sector today, our men inflicted grave losses on the enemy in both men and equipment and returned with their planes, safe and triumphant, God be praised.

2. With their daring, powerful strikes, our helicopter pilots carried out 74 combat missions against enemy units in the V Army Corps northern sector during which they destroyed several troop concentrations, inflicted great damage on enemy equipment, and returned to base, safe and successful, praise be to God.

3. In an attempt to advance toward our forward positions in the I Army Corps northern sector, the enemy dispatched groups of its personnel who were confronted with our heavy fire in which 30 were killed, others wounded, 4 captured, and a quantity of enemy equipment and hardware destroyed. Only those who fled escaped the wrath of our soldiers. Elsewhere in the same sector, our units pounded a column of enemy vehicles and destroyed eight, damaged seven, and killed six enemy soldiers. They also destroyed other launcher units and one ammunition dump.

4. Our forward formations used artillery and mortars to pound enemy units opposite our positions in the East Basra III Army Corps sector, inflicting human and material losses on the collapsing enemy remnants.

5. Our forward units in the East Maysan IV Army Corps sector pounded enemy positions and gun emplacements killing four and destroying one observation post and two ammunition dumps.

6. An enemy force attempted to attack one of our forward units in the V Army Corps northern sector. With outstanding courage, our soldiers confronted it with all types of weapons and forced it to retreat after inflicting a number of casualties on it.

7. One vehicle was burned and one infantry position destroyed in the II Army Corps central sector.

8. The forces of the criminal tyrant clique shelled the Mandali suburbs, Al-Shihabi, and Darband-e Khan with long-range artillery.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 10 September 1985.

Commander on Northern Battles

JN110743 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0613 GMT 11 Sep 85

[Text] Baghdad, 11 Sep (INA) — A military commander has said that the Iraqi forces liberated three important vantage points, in addition to the Western (Hesar) mountain range, during the northern sector battles of the last 2 days.

Commander of the 33d Division, Staff Major General Rashshash Jiyad, said the Iraqi forces wrested from the Iranians vantage points 2359, 2275, and 2002, which are strategic mountain peaks separating Iraq and Iran on the northeastern border. He pointed out that after defeating the Iranian forces, which sustained 2,500 dead, the Iraqi units forged ahead for 1 kilometer and liberated the Western (Hesar) mountain range.

Iraq yesterday announced that its forces destroyed 60 percent of the Iranian forces which attempted to penetrate Iraq's northern border and annihilated several Iranian formations, including two paratroop regiments.

UN Asked To Help Stop Iranian 'Aggression'

JN101642 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1608 GMT 10 Sep 85

[Text] Foreign Minister Tariq 'Aziz has sent the following letter to UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar on the recent Iranian aggression against northern Iraq:

Mr Secretary General of the United Nations. We would like to draw your attention to the fact that Iran launched a new aggression against Iraqi territory on 9 September 1985 in the northern border area in an attempt to commit aggression against Iraqi sovereignty and occupy its territory by force, thus again violating the UN Charter, the Security Council resolutions, and the other international laws.

Our Armed Forces confronted and crushed the aggression, stemming from Iraq's legitimate right to defend itself in accordance with the UN Charter.

On this occasion, we would like to remind Your Excellency of the seriousness of these continuous attacks, not only with regard to Iraq and its territory but also with regard to world peace and security. And while the Iraq-Iran armed conflict is causing apprehension in the international community because of its serious threats to peace and stability in the region, the Iranian regime continues to insist on committing aggression against Iraq and the region's states, thus violating the simplest rules of international law.

The failure of the United Nations and its bodies to take effective measures to deter the aggressor and force it to respect the UN Charter and international law will inevitably lead to its intransigence and to the escalation of tension in this sensitive region. Therefore, we demand that you carry out your responsibilities in accordance with the Charter and the UN Security Council resolutions and take the necessary measures to stop this aggression and to work for entrenching peace and security in this region.

Please accept my highest regards.

[Signed] Tariq 'Aziz, foreign minister of the Republic of Iraq, 10 September 1985.

Official Spokesman on Islamic Committee's Tasks

JN102052 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1900 GMT 10 Sep 85

[Text] With regard to the meeting that the Islamic Good Offices Committee will hold on 12 September, an official Foreign Ministry spokesman has stated the following:

Iraq warmly welcomed the formation of the Islamic Good Offices Committee. Through its president, Saddam Husayn, and at the Islamic summit conference which was held in Mecca and Al-Ta'if in January 1981, Iraq expressed its sincere desire to cooperate with the committee with a view to establishing peace between Iraq and Iran on the basis of Islamic tenets and international law. Iraq reiterated this stand at the Islamic summit conference held in Casablanca in January 1984.

Iraq has been cooperating with this committee since it was created. It cooperated with it and earnestly studied all its proposals to end the conflict, the latest being the written proposals that the committee's delegation presented during its visit to Baghdad in October 1982 under then Senegalese Foreign Minister Moustapha Niasse. When His Excellency Dawda Jawara became chairman of the committee, Iraq expressed readiness to cooperate with his excellency, answered his letters, received his envoys, and expressed pleasure at receiving him in Baghdad in accordance with his excellency's proposals.

The committee's chairman, its members, and Islamic public opinion are aware that Iran not only rejected all the proposals that the committee and other sides presented, but has also refused in recent years to cooperate with the committee. It has refused to receive its chairman and his envoys and has leveled blatant accusations at the committee. This is reflected by the stand of the Iranian regime, which insists on war and aggression and on deviating from the collective desire of the Islamic world and the international community.

We have recently observed that certain circles in this committee — whose great efforts we truly appreciate — because of the committee's frustration over the failure of its endeavors given these strange Iranian stands, have been influenced by certain analysts, whom we do not understand. These analysts have come up with the notion that the committee has to appease Iran in order for it to agree to cooperate with it. We would like to say that to unjustly appease any party to the dispute is counter to the principles on which the ICO was established and to which the committee is adopting in its work. This approach encourages continuous aggression and does not lead to the result which the entire Islamic world is looking for, that is, establishing a just peace between the two sides.

We have also found that certain circles in the committee are trying to transform it into a permanent one that would meet from time to time to deal with certain details of the war, for whose

continuation Iran must be held fully responsible. In our opinion, this approach is not in harmony with the original aim for which the committee was established as defined by the Mecca and Casablanca summits. The Mecca resolution appealed to both sides to accept the Islamic mediation, facilitate the tasks of the Good Offices Committee, and accept an immediate cease-fire. The Casablanca summit asked the committee to continue and intensify its efforts to stop war and bloodshed and arrive at a just, honorable settlement of the dispute. The summit urged both sides to cease hostilities and withdrawal their forces to the internationally recognized borders. The committee expressed its happiness over Iraq's acceptance of all these resolutions and its agreement to stop firing and sit at the negotiating table to solve the dispute by peaceful means.

In light of the Mecca and Casablanca summit resolutions, we believe that the elaborate details that certain circles are presenting are not in harmony with the committee's basic tasks. These details will drag the committee into labyrinthine paths that will prolong the war. In accordance with the Mecca and Al-Ta'if resolutions, we believe that the committee's basic task is to use all means of pressure to comprehensively stop the war and to impose the principle of peace between the two countries. We do not believe that the committee or the ICO bodies possess the necessary expertise and technical knowhow to follow up the details of the solution to the conflict, which experience has shown to be true. Such issues can be solved by certain international bodies with a high degree of technical knowledge. These bodies — and this is very important — will be impervious to subjective factors to which some states and their delegates will be exposed. With our full appreciation of the integrity of these states and delegates, they cannot ignore their interests and their special ties with either side in the conflict.

Therefore, we hope that the Good Offices Committee, which we highly respect and appreciate, will concentrate on the basic aim for which it was established as enunciated at the Mecca and Casablanca summits, that is, to use the weight of the Islamic world to bring pressure to bear to stop the war and achieve permanent peace between the two countries. When this noble aim is realized, God willing, all the issues in the conflict can be dealt with by expert international committees.

Stressing Iraq's full readiness to cooperate with the brother members of the committee on the basis of the Mecca and Casablanca summits, we pray that God grants the committee success in its noble efforts to achieve peace.

RCC Vice Chairman Returns From Saudi Arabia

JN101309 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1217 GMT 10 Sep 85

[Text] Baghdad, 10 Sep (INA) — RCC Vice Chairman 'Izzat Ibrahim returned to Baghdad today after a 2-day official visit to Saudi Arabia where he met with His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz and discussed with him bilateral relations, current Arab issues, and the Iraq-Iran war.

Saddam Congratulates Bulgaria's Zhivkov

JN090846 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0732 GMT 9 Sep 85

[Text] Baghdad, 9 Sept (INA) — President Saddam Husayn has congratulated Bulgarian State Council Chairman Todor Zhivkov on the occasion of national day. The cable sent to Zhivkov says: In the name of Iraq and in my own name, we would like to convey our congratulations and to wish Your Excellency good health and happiness and the friendly Bulgarian people progress and prosperity. We hope that the existing relations of friendship and cooperation between our countries and peoples continue to develop and progress.

Kuwait To Be Defended Against Iranian Attack

JN080830 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0636 GMT 8 Sep 85

[Text] Baghdad, 8 Sep (INA) — An Iraqi paper said today that Iraq will stand by Kuwait if it is exposed to Iranian aggression. Iraq will be a strategic depth for Kuwait and its Army will be Kuwait's Army if Kuwait wishes it, the paper added.

In an analytical article on the Iranian threats to Kuwait, the newspaper *AL-THAWRAH* said that any Iranian aggression against Kuwait will extend to the entire Arab land, adding that the Iranian threat to launch war against Kuwait is in contempt of not only Kuwait but the Arabs as a whole. The paper warned that there is an Iranian intention to launch war against Kuwait, and called for readiness to confront any Iranian aggression on Kuwait.

The paper described the Iranian threats to Kuwait as impertinent and said that Iran's resentment as a result of its defeats in the war with Iraq is prompting the Iranian rulers to work for spreading ruin in all the states in the region. The paper called on all the Arabs to work together in order to prevent the Iranian regime from picking on one of the region's states to realize its aggressive, expansionist aims.

Briefs

New YAR Ambassador — Baghdad, 10 Sep (INA) — President Saddam Husayn received the credentials of Ahmad Muhammad al-Rawadi, new YAR ambassador to Iraq. [Excerpt] [*Baghdad INA in Arabic 1002 GMT 10 Sep 85 JN*]

Britain's Thatcher To Visit 18-20 Sep

JN091129 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1100 GMT 9 Sep 85

[Text] Amman — The Royal Hashemite Court spokesman has announced that in response to an invitation by His Majesty King Husayn, British Prime Minister Mrs Margaret Thatcher will pay an official visit to the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan 18-20 September. She will be accompanied by her husband Mr Dennis Thatcher.

Committee With Palestinian Representatives Meets

JN091025 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0830 GMT 9 Sep 85

[Text] Amman, 9 Sep (INA) — The Jordanian-Palestinian committee for supporting the steadfastness of the Palestinian people in the occupied territory met here today. The committee discussed ways to support steadfastness in the face of the recent Zionist practices agaisnt the Palestinian people.

The meeting was headed on the Jordanian side by Foreign Minister Hasan al-Kayid and on the Palestinian side by Deputy Commander of the Palestinian Revolution Forces Khalil al-Wazir.

During its last meeting in Amman on 13 August, the joint committee discussed issues related to supporting the housing of Arab citizens in the occupied territory, projects of urgent priority, and safeguarding the Arabism of the Al-Aqsa mosque. Appropriate decisions in this regard were adopted.

Meeting Ends

JN091626 Amman PETRO-JNA in Arabic 1440 GMT 9 Sep 85

[Text] Amman, 9 Sep (PETRA) -- The joint Jordanian-Palestinian committee for supporting the steadfastness of the Palestinian people in the occupied homeland ended its emergency meeting at the Interior Ministry this morning. The meeting was held to consider the various developments related to the intensified Zionist onslaught against the citizens in the occupied territory and to carry out the national commitments resulting from it.

The committee reviewed this situation in detail and considered the support plans presented to it by various economic and social organizations. It adopted several decisions, particularly on how to deal with the worsening unemployment problem among graduates of universities and higher educational institutes in the occupied territory and on supporting some urgently needed health and social projects.

The joint committee also decided to resume its contacts with the fraternal Arab countries participating in the steadfastness fund in order to brief them on the current developments and the requirements to confront them.

The meeting was chaired on the Jordanian side by Interior Minister Hasan al-Kayid and attended by the minister of the Occupied Territories' Affairs and his eminence the minister of awqaf, religious affairs, and holy places. It was chaired on the Palestinian side by Khalil al-Wazir, deputy commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces, and attended by the representative of the PLO Executive Committee in Amman and the head of the Occupied Homeland Affairs Department. The meeting was also attended by the secretary general of the joint committee and representatives of the Ministry of the Occupied Territories' Affairs, the Occupied Homeland Affairs Department, and the General Secretariat.

Al-Rifa'i Confers With Qatari Labor Minister

JN091134 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1100 GMT 9 Sep 85

[Text] Amman — Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i received 'Ali al-Ansari, minister of labor and social affairs in fraternal Qatar, in his office this morning. They discussed relations between the two fraternal countries and ways to support and bolster them, particularly in the social care field.

The meeting was attended by Labor and Social Development Minister Engineer Khalid al-Haj Hasan and the Qatari ambassador in Amman.

Minister Departs

JN091514 Amman PETRA-JNA in Arabic 1424 GMT 9 Sep 85

[Text] Amman, 9 Sep (PETRA) — 'Ali al-Ansari, minister of labor and social affairs in fraternal Qatar, left Amman at noon today following a 2-day visit to Jordan during which he met with Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i, Minister of Labor and Social Development Engineer Khalid al-Haj Hasan, and a number of senior officials. He also discussed bilateral relations in the field of labor and social affairs and ways to promote them in the interest of the two fraternal peoples.

In a statement to the JORDANIAN NEWS AGENCY, PETRA, Al-Ansari described the talks he held with the Jordanian officials as successful and said that they were held in an atmosphere filled with the desire to achieve joint interests and to strengthen and consolidate bilateral relations in the interest of the two countries. He said that his meeting with the Jordanian officials is an extension of previous meetings, adding that they will continue whenever there is a need to coordinate stands on the issues of labor and social development to further the cooperation between officials in both countries.

Al-Ansari was seen off at Queen Alia International Airport by Minister of Labor and Social Development Engineer Khalid al-Haj Hasan, Labor Ministry Under Secretary Dr Salih al-Khasawinah, and the Qatari ambassador in Amman.

Prince Hasan Leaves for Khartoum Visit

JN101320 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 10 Sep 85

[Text] Amman — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hasan left Amman for Khartoum this afternoon on a visit of several days to Sudan at the invitation of General 'Abd al-Rahman Siwar

al-Dhahab, chairman of the Sudanese Transitional Military Council. His highness will hold talks with senior Sudanese officials on developing relations between Jordan and Sudan in various spheres.

USSR's Kondakov, Delegation Depart 10 Sep

JN101553 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 10 Sep 85

[Text] Mikhail Kondakov, Supreme Soviet Presidium member and chairman of the USSR Society for Friendship and Cultural Ties With Arab Countries, and his delegation left Amman this afternoon after an 8-day visit to Jordan at the invitation of the Jordanian-Soviet Friendship Society. During the visit Kondakov met with His Majesty King Husayn, Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i, and a number of officials. He also held talks with Dr Nasir al-Din al-Asad, minister of higher education, and Dr 'Abd al-Salam al-Majali, president of the University of Jordan, on developing cultural ties and exchanging scientific scholarships between Jordan universities and Soviet institutes and universities. Kondakov signed an agreement on cultural cooperation between the Jordanian-Soviet Friendship Society and the USSR Society for Friendship and Cultural Ties with Arab Countries.

Kondakov was seen off at Queen Alia Airport by Bahjat al-Talhuni, chairman of the Jordanian-Soviet Friendship Society; the Soviet charge d'affaires in Amman; and a number of society members.

Stands on PLO Role, U.S. Arms Sales Nonnegotiable

JN090756 Amman AL-RA'Y in Arabic 9 Sep 85 p 1

[Editorial: "We Will Not Bargain on Our Stands"]

[Text] The U.S. Administration would do well to remember a fact that Jordan has always stressed. Jordan never bargains on its principled stands even if the price is disapproval of selling Jordan the arms it has asked to purchase. These stands are represented by Jordan's insistance that the PLO play its role in the peace process, given that the PLO is an essential party to the conflict with Israel. Jordan also insists that the peace process should be held under an international umbrella represented by the proposed international conference which includes all sides to the conflict and the permanent members of the UN Security Council.

This means that Jordan's stands will not be changed by the campaigns calling on it to abandon the PLO and to enter into direct negotiations with Israel in order to win Congress approval of the arms deal. Jordan has frequently asserted that it is not an alternative to the PLO and that it will not conclude a separate settlement of the [Palestine] question. It is apparent, therefore, that bargaining on this principled stand is doomed to failure because our country's adherence to its principled and moral stands will not wan before its need for arms.

The U.S. Congress should realize that hampering the arms deal will undermine U.S. credibility and encourage the aggressor Israelis to continue their intransigent stands. It would be better for Congress not to turn the deal into a tool for bargaining. It would also be better for it to understand a frequently reiterated fact: The carrot and stick policy will not change Jordan's stands because these stands stem from a genuine pan-Arab commitment and from firm determination to stand fast in the face of challenges.

AL-DUSTUR on U.S. Embargo on South Africa

JN100838 Amman AL-DUSTUR in Arabic 10 Sep 85 pp 1, 26

[Editorial: "Association of Ideas"]

[Text] The decision U.S. President Ronald Reagan made yesterday regarding imposing a partial embargo on U.S. trade with the racist state of South Africa will be considered the most important development in relations between the United States and the West on the one hand and the government of the white minority in Johannesburg on the other — relations which are historically characterized by Western sympathy for that government which is considered the most important fortress of Western civilization in black Africa.

This decision which President Reagan made under pressure from public opinion, including pressure by the U.S. Congress, will undoubtedly assist the national struggle of the South African people and extend moral and political support to the struggle of these people, who are offering new martyrs to achieve freedom and regain natural rights, foremost being the right of their sons to be equal with the white minority.

While we view this U.S. decision as being in harmony with the facts of life and great human values, we still cannot understand the two-faced U.S. stand which deals unequally with two racist states that are condemned on all levels. This U.S. stand imposes sanctions on one of these states and extends to the other more material and political support enabling it to resume the same racist and expansionist policy against Palestinians in the occupied territory.

The two racist states, Israel and South Africa, adopt identical policies toward legitimate citizens. These two states cooperate together on more than one level. However, these two states are condemned and denounced by the United Nations, the overwhelming majority of world peoples, and world public opinion, even in the West.

Despite all this, the United States, which only sees with one eye, ignores the current Israeli repressive measures against Arabs in the occupied territories. However, the United States can see the repressive measures of the white minority in South Africa against the black majority. In the first case, it extends emergency financial aid to the racist Zionists, while in the second case it imposes sanctions on the racists in Johannesburg.

We believe that the decision for a partial embargo President Reagan made yesterday was the natural result of the South African people's valiant and brave struggle. We also believe that the continuation of the U.S. bias toward Israel and the U.S. encouragement to Israel to carry out the same racist policy against Palestinians express a true hostility to all Arabs, particu-

larly Palestinians, whom the United States still refuses to recognize as a people who have natural rights just as other peoples.

This two-faced stand makes us wonder whether the Arabs should wait another 100 years in order to enable the United States to reach the same conclusion it has reached with South Africa and to make it realize the facts it has ignored and denied throughout these years.

Briefs

Four Ambassadors Present Credentials — His Majesty King Husayn received the credentials of four new ambassadors accredited to the Royal Hashemite Court at the Royal Hashemite Court at noon today. His majesty respectively received the credentials of Butrus Ziyadah, Lebanon's ambassador; Harald Borner, Swiss Confederation's Ambassador; Ghafil Jasim Husayn, Iraq's ambassador; and (Gary Hermann), Canada's ambassador. [Excerpt][*Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1100 GMT 9 Sep 85 JN*]

Amal's Faqih: Firing Rockets at Palestine Prohibited

NC110928 Beirut AL-SAFIR in Arabic 9 Sep 85 p 5

[Excerpt] Al-Nabatiyah, *AL-SAFIR* — Mahmud Faqih, the Amal Movement's organizational officer in the South, has declared: "The presence of weapons here (meaning the South) is forbidden unless those arms are registered with the Amal Movement. As for weapons to be used in the fight against Israel, we will see to it that they reach the South. The firing of any projectile or rocket at occupied Palestine from the liberated areas of the South is also prohibited."

This came in a speech that Faqih delivered yesterday at a memorial service held at the husayniyah [Shi'ite religious center] in the town of Haruf. The ceremony marked the passage of 1 week since the martyrdom of Hasan 'Ayyash, a member of the movement.

Lebanese Forces Issue Statement on Damascus Visit

NC101804 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1615 GMT 10 Sep 85

[Text] The Lebanese Forces Executive Committee held its weekly meeting today chaired by Elie Hubayqah. The conferees centered their discussion on an assessment of the Lebanese Forces delegation's visit to Damascus. The Executive Committee issued the following statement a short while ago:

1. The Lebanese Forces reaffirm their adherence to certain principles, which, if put into effect, will lead to a solution. These principles include:

— Affirmation of Lebanon's unity and independence within its internationally recognized borders.

— Justice and equality among the Lebanese in a way that ensures equality of opportunities among them and that fulfills their aspirations for a better future.

— Activation of national detente in a way that leads to mutual understanding and mutual recognition among the Lebanese sects.

— Development of the political system capable of adapting to current changes and of comprehending current problems.

— Affirmation of Lebanon's Arab affiliation.

— Interpretation of relations between Lebanon and Syria in such a way as to ensure the sovereignty of the two states and confirm Syria's distinctive role in Lebanon.

2. The Damascus talks centered on ways to end the state of war, on the necessary mechanism toward this end, and on a study of all aspects of a final solution among the Lebanese. The conferees also discussed the transitional period from war to peace, and how to provide security, abolish religious and sectarian conflict, create the necessary conditions to return the refugees to their homes, and revitalize the country's economy and finances to forestall crises and upheavals.

In light of the aforesaid, the Executive Committee expressed its satisfaction with the visit, viewing it as a step forward in rescuing the homeland and the people and putting an end to this destructive war.

2 Kidnapped Frenchmen to Be Released 'Soon'

NC101350 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in English 1330 GMT 10 Sep 85

[Text] The Shi'ite Muslim official, Shaykh Hasan al-Masri, spokesman for the Shi'ite Movement Amal, said this afternoon that two Frenchmen kidnapped in West Beirut almost 4 months ago were expected to be released soon following the release of the last batch of Lebanese Shi'ite detainees from Israel's 'Atlit prison. We are waiting for a word from the kidnappers, we expect the release any time, Shaykh Hasan al-Masri said.

The French Embassy's first secretary, Marcel Laugel, told the AP he still had no word as to when they will be released. Sources of the home of the Amal chief, Minister Nabih Birri, said the Shi'ite leader conferred by telephone with French Ambassador Christian Graeff today but they will not give details.

The two French are Michel Seurat, 37, a researcher of the French Center for Studies and Research of the Contemporary Middle East, and Jean-Paul Kauffman, 42 a journalist working for the French *(LE VEN MON DEJI)* weekly, were abducted together on May 22nd on the Beirut airport highway.

President al-Jumayyil Returns to Beirut 10 Sep

NC101619 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1545 GMT 10 Sep 85

[Text] President Amin al-Jumayyil returned to Beirut this evening after a brief official visit to Saudi Arabia. During the visit he met with King Fahd and other high-ranking officials and discussed with them the Lebanese situation and bilateral relations. He had earlier paid a visit to West Germany which lasted 3 days.

Camps Observation Posts, Fighting Reported

Decision on Posts

NC100520 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0300 GMT 10 Sep 85

[Text] At the end of its meeting last night, the camps coordination committee agreed to establish observation posts around the Burj al-Barajinah camp. The posts will be jointly manned by members of the Palestinian National Salvation Front and the Amal Movement, together with Syrian observers. The conferees emphasized that the cease-fire must be fully and comprehensively observed by all gunmen. Meanwhile, complete calm now prevails along the Burj al-Barajinah combat line.

Syrians Take Up Positions

NC101235 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1200 GMT 10 Sep 85

[Text] At noon today, Syrian observers took up their positions at the five observation points in the vicinity of Burj al-Barajinah. It was agreed to establish these points during the camps coordination committee meeting held last night. The follow-up committee toured the area to make sure that the security situation is under control. A guarded calm has been observed since this morning.

Nabih Birri, minister of state for the South, received a delegation from the Palestinian National Salvation Front at 1430 today to discuss issues pertaining to the security of the camps, their surrounding areas, and the inhabitants there.

Fighting Reported

NC101425 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic
1345 GMT 10 Sep 85

[Text] Despite the announcement that 25 obsevers have taken up positions near Burj al-Barajinah camp to supervise the cease-fire, it has been reported that sniper fire continues to predominate along the camp's combat lines. Sniper fire is concentrated on the airport road and the area of the Zayn al-Din gas station.

We were informed a short while ago that the situation in the area of the Al-'Adl building near the Burj al-Barajinah camp has worsened again. Fighting involving the use of machineguns and rockets is going on now with great intensity. A Palestinian group attempted to get through to the Al-Mashnuq building, where violent fighting is now taking place.

Mortar Fire Reported

NC101508 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic
1445 GMT 10 Sep 85

[Text] We were informed a short while ago that the Palestinian camps war is still raging. The Amal Movement is pounding the Burj al-Barajinah camp with 106-mm mortar shells. Amal members Husayn Qasim and Munir Qasim were wounded a few moments ago in Al-'Amiliyah.

The situation remains explosive in the area of the Al-'Adm building near the Burj al-Barajinah camp. Clashes involving machineguns and rockets are taking place in this area between Amal gunmen and Palestinians. Similar fighting is going on around the Al-Mashnuq building. A group of Palestinians had earlier infiltrated the area. This escalation follows the announcement that 25 Syrian observers have taken up positions near the Burj al-Barajinah camp to supervise the cease-fire.

11 Sep Fighting

NC110558 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
0515 GMT 11 Sep 85

[Text] The stationing of observers in Burj al-Barajinah has not put an end to tension inside the camp. There has been intermittent fighting between Amal and the Palestinians in the Burj al-Barajinah Camp since early this morning. Clashes also took place yesterday afternoon, and continued until 2300 last night.

Birri, PSNP Meeting Ends; Measures Taken

NC101713 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1530 GMT 10 Sep 85

[Text] Minister Nabih Birri met with a delegation from the Palestinian National Salvation Front [PSNF] in his office this afternoon. After the meeting, Minister Birri said: This was a meeting among members of one group. It was held after the observation committees consolidated the cease-fire. The purpose of the meeting was to see how the Damascus agreement was being implemented. The reasons why this agreement has been violated were discussed in detail. Several measures were decided on, the most important of which are stopping all disinformation campaigns and dealing with all incidents on the basis that they are isolated incidents, because the leaders and politicians do not and cannot permit any fighting.

Minister Birri added: It has become clear that events of the past few days did not constitute a return to the war of the camps as rumored. The proof is that relations between the Sabra and Shatila camps and the surrounding areas have remained excellent. Birri went on: We hope that today will mark the beginning of a real awakening that will put an end to the fighting among brothers and heighten the single-mindedness with which we resist the common enemy. We also hope that today will mark the beginning of mercy for our relatives in the southern suburb and the camps who must bear the biggest burden resulting from any disturbances. The Coordination Committee has been given broad powers to settle any dispute. The committee to consolidate relations, which comes under the Coordination Committee, will resume its activities in the near future to restore unity. PSNF delegation member Shruru said: We discussed practical steps to deal with any problem that might arise in the spirit of a single team concerned with protecting and safeguarding the lives of our Lebanese and Palestinian people. He added: A series of measures have been taken toward this end.

Beirut Radio Reports Suicide Operation in Hasbayya

NC110812 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
0801 GMT 11 Sep 85

[Text] One of the heroes of the Lebanese national resistance has carried out a new suicide operation. Early this morning, a booby-trapped car exploded at a position held by agent Lahd's militiamen in Hasbayya in the so-called security strip. The enemy's radio admitted the operation and claimed that only two soldiers were wounded.

B'ath Party Claims Credit

NC111107 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1057 GMT 11 Sep 85

[Text] We have just received a report saying that the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party has claimed responsibility for the suicide

operation carried out this morning against an agent Lahd position in Hasbayya. The organization will issue a detailed statement on the operation later.

Lebanon: Syrian Special Forces Enter Zahlah
NC110625 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
0515 GMT 11 Sep 85

[Text] A company of Syrian special forces, estimated to comprise 100 men, entered the town of Zahlah last night to reinforce the Lebanese security forces and the security detachment there. The Syrian troops, who entered the town in accordance with the Zahlah-Syrian agreement, have taken up positions in the St Elie Hotel on the approach to Wadi al-'Ara'ish.

Portuguese Ambassador Escapes Kidnap Attempt
NC111004 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
0915 GMT 11 Sep 85

[Text] Several explosions occurred on the Primo-Al-Barjawi-Sodeco combat line at around 1210 today. Their cause is not yet clear.

At approximately 1015 today, Amal militiamen fired at the car of Portuguese Ambassador Lisi Ferreira near the Qasqas crossing point. Both the ambassador and his wife were in the automobile, which was forced to stop. The gunmen then tried to kidnap the ambassador, but were frustrated by members of the 6th Brigade. The ambassador drove away in his car, which bears diplomatic license plate No. 187.

A diplomatic source at the Portuguese Embassy has confirmed this story. His version of the incident is as follows:

The Portuguese ambassador and his wife escaped a kidnap attempt at 1000 today while driving the envoy's blue Chevrolet to the embassy on Madame Curie Street in West Beirut. As they approached Qasqas, three gunmen armed with Kalashnikovs fired a number of rounds, forcing the car to stop. At this point, a unit from the 6th Brigade intervened and shot at the gunmen, who fled toward West Beirut. Members of the 6th Brigade escorted the ambassador and his wife to their home.

In another development, the Islamic Unification Movement kidnapped several clergymen and a parish priest in Tripoli.

Ship Reportedly Unloads Tanks at Khaldah Port
NC102031 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
2015 GMT 10 Sep 85

[Text] Our correspondent reports that a ship docked at Khaldah Port at 2240 today, and that at 2300 it unloaded tanks, artillery jeeps, and ammunition.

AL-KHALIJ: Cabinet To Be Reshuffled

GF101955 Al-Shariqah AL-KHALIJ in Arabic
10 Sep 85 p 1

["Exclusive" report from Damascus]

[Text] *AL-KHALIJ* has learned that Syria will shortly witness a cabinet reshuffle which is expected to be a comprehensive one. The new cabinet will be charged with handling the economic crisis and implementing a number of administrative reforms.

Informed sources told *AL-KHALIJ* that Syrian Prime Minister 'Abd al-ra'uf al-Kasam will not be in charge of the new cabinet and that new people will be in charge of a number of significant ministries.

Saudi Crown Prince Arrives in Damascus

JN101305 Damascus SANA in Arabic
1250 GMT 10 Sep 85

[Excerpt] Damascus, 10 Sep (SANA) — Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, Saudi crown prince, deputy prime minister, and commander of the National Guard; arrived in Damascus at 1400 today on a visit to Syria. He was received by Vice President Dr Rif'at al-Asad, Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar', and the Saudi ambassador in Damascus.

Received by Al-Asad

JN101747 Damascus Television Service in Arabic
1730 GMT 10 Sep 85

[Text] President Hafiz al-Asad received Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, Saudi Crown prince, deputy prime minister, and commander of the National Guard; this afternoon.

The meeting was attended by Vice President Dr Rif'at al-Asad and Shaykh 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Tuwayjiri, deputy commander of the Saudi National Guard. Talks revolved around the Arab situation and developments in the region.

Tunisia's Mzali, Arab League's Klibi Arrive

JN101809 Damascus Television Service in Arabic
1730 GMT 10 Sep 85

[Excerpts] Tunisian Prime Minister Mohamed Mzali arrived in Damascus at 1830 today. He was received by Prime Minister Dr 'Abd al-Ra'uf al-Kasm; Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar'; 'Abd al-Mun'im Hamawi, minister of state for prime minister's office affairs; and the Tunisian ambassador in Damascus.

The Tunisian prime minister is accompanied by a delegation comprising a number of advisers from the Tunisian Council of Ministers. Arriving on the same plane was Chedli Klibi, Arab League secretary general.

Al-Kasm, Mzali Meet

JN111158 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1115 GMT 11 Sep 85

[Text] Prime Minister Dr 'Abd al-Ra'uf al-Kasm received Tunisian Prime Minister Mohamed Mzali at 0930 today. The talks dealt with bilateral relations and means of promoting them in all fields of cooperation. They also reviewed issues related to the Arab and international arenas, the current developments in the region, and issues of common interest.

Dissident Leader Attacks 'Arafat's Line

JN110621 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
0315 GMT 11 Sep 85

[Text] Tripoli — Colonel Sa'id Musa, secretary of the [dissident] provisional command of the Fatah Movement and leadership member of the Palestine National Salvation Front [PNSF], has affirmed that the Palestinian-Syrian-Lebanese-Libyan alliance is the cornerstone for escalating struggle against the Zionist enemy.

In a mass political rally held last night, the PNSF member stressed the need to strengthen and bolster this alliance in order to confront and foil challenges. He pointed out that defining the camps of enemies, allies, and friends is the new trend being adopted by the PNSF in order to restore the PLO to its national path and Arab alliances. Col Sa'id Musa stressed the need to topple the deviation and capitualtion line represented by 'Arafat and his clique. He said: Foiling the Jordanian regime's agreement with 'Arafat is not only a Palestinian need but also a general pan-Arab necessity to maintain the sacredness of the Arab cause and the Arab struggle. He emphasized that the conflict with the Zionist enemy is one of existence and that there can be no solution to the Palestine question except by escalating the armed struggle inside the occupied territories.

Zionist Leader on 'Secret' Mission to USSR

TA111146 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1100 GMT 11 Sep 85

[Text] Edgar Bronfman, president of the World Zionist Congress, has been in Moscow for the past couple of days on a secret mission. Our correspondent Avraham Ben-Melekh reports that officially Bronfman is in Moscow on business, but that he is dealing there with issues relating to Soviet Jewry. According to one report, he is conveying a political message from Israel to the Kremlin. Several months ago a visit planned by Bronfman to Moscow was cancelled because the World Zionist Congress did not receive clear assurances from the Kremlin that good-will gestures would be made toward the Jews.

Arens To Visit U.S. Next Week on Peres Mission

TA100915 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 10 Sep 85 p 2

[Report by political correspondent Refa'el Mann]

[Text] Minister Without Portfolio Moshe Arens will depart for a visit to the United States next week. He will be carrying out a mission on behalf of Prime Minister Peres. His trip was approved in yesterday's government session after Prime Minister Shim'on Peres explained he asked Arens to travel to the United States on a state mission. Mr Peres did not divulge to the ministers the purpose of Arens' trip, and government sources also refused to give any details on it following the session.

Moda'i Returns From U.S.; No Arms Agreement

TA091535 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew
1505 GMT 9 Sep 85

[Text] This afternoon the finance minister returned from the United States, bringing with him good news. For the first time, he announced, there will be government willingness to update the workers' expenses repayments. Our correspondent 'Ido Tal reports from Ben-Gurion Airport:

[Tal] The finance minister, who is to return to the United States [as received], is bringing good news with him today. For the first time he has told us that there will be government willingness to update the workers' expenses repayments.

[Begin Moda'i recording] Today's legislation will also determine that there is agreement on anything involving the sectoral, professional agreements of the past, the date of implementation of which is now. I have also explained that, if we reach that agreement, we will, in accordance with an accepted formulation, update the benefits being given to workers in the field of expenses, vehicles, and clothing. This will not be fully index-linked. [End recording]

[Tal] Regarding dismissals in the civil service, Moda'i emphasized that all the dismissals procedures must be concluded no later than 1 month after the high holidays. As for the biweekly index published today, the finance minister said: These data do not contain any form of breaking the program, but these isolated percentages must also be reduced.

[Begin Moda'i recording] And I certainly do regard the program as being fulfilled, in accordance with the goals we set for it. I do not want anybody to have any illusions. In comparison with what we have already had in Israel, an index of 2-4 percent is a very low one, but in comparison with the need to stabilize the economy, this is an index which, in the course of time, we must continue to reduce. [End recording]

[Tal] On the political issue, the finance minister noted that, at his meetings with U.S. Secretary of State Shultz, no agreement was achieved on the issue of the supply of weapons to Jordan. The finance minister said he had told the U.S. secretary of state that, despite the generous aid his country is giving to Israel, we have the right to express our views, even if they are different from the declared U.S. view. By the way, on the issue of the aid, the finance minister said: No, I do not have the check. It will take another week or two. Even if it had been ready, I would have been afraid to carry it to Israel with me.

Remarks on Talks With PLO

TA091804 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1705 GMT 9 Sep 85

[Text] The hoped-for check has not arrived but, as opposed to that, Finance Minister Yitzhaq Moda'i did arrive this afternoon and he promised that the Americans would send the $750 million next week. At the Ben-Gurion Airport Minister Moda'i said it is necessary to continue with the efforts to lower the consumer price index. Our correspondent Dan Eshel has brought us some of the finance minister's remarks:

[Eshel] Minister Moda'i received a commitment from the U.S. State Department that the United States will not conduct negotiations or any talks whatsoever with terrorists or anyone that does not recognize the State of Israel's right to exist. Yitzhaq Moda'i explained to his hosts that Israel, in accordance with the Camp David agreements, is committed to conducting peace negotiations with a delegation composed of representatives of Jordan and Palestinians who are not in any way identified with the PLO.

[Begin Moda'i recording] And I emphasized that if the United States sees fit to conduct talks with a delegation containing people who are definitely representatives of the PLO, not only has Israel no commitment to speak with that delegation afterward, even if any sort of understanding is achieved with them, but Israel, in accordance with its policy, will refrain from holding talks with such a delegation and so I see no point either in the Americans' talks with them, because the Americans have always stressed that the talks with them are preparatory talks. [End recording]

[Eshel] Minister Moda'i also told George Shultz that it was difficult for him to understand the logic in the U.S. trend toward supplying weapons to Jordan because of the threat from the northeast, as he phrased it. Accordingly, he said Israel saw neither justification nor any point in this.

Rabin Warns Syria Against War; IDF Prepared
TA110619 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0505 GMT 11 Sep 85

[Text] Yitzhaq Rabin yesterday warned the Syrian leadership not to make the fatal mistake of initiating any move against Israel. Rabin says that despite the cuts in the defense budget the IDF is strong and prepared. The defense minister made these remarks in a ceremony marking the 13th anniversary of the founding of the village of Bene Yehuda in the Golan Heights. Our correspondent Hayim Hecht reports:

[Begin recording] [Hecht] With the Syrian forces moving toward Zahlah, the defense minister said we must not deny or blur the fact that since the war in Lebanon, Syria has increased its military power, both in quantity and quality. Damascus' hostile policy indeed means the danger of war.

[Rabin] If there is at present a danger of military confrontation with a neighboring Arab state — if there is such a danger — then the potential danger, which will not necessarily be realized but which we can nevertheless not ignore, lies here, in front of the Syrian border.

[Hecht] Damascus believes it can attain strategic parity with Israel. Rabin states, however, that its leaders must realize that in the short term this is only an illusion.

[Rabin] Today Syria is the only Arab country which, at least potentially, has military freedom of action. I want to clarify here that I hope Syria's leaders know the truth, that they know that Syria, facing Israel by itself, does not constitute a serious military threat. The IDF is a strong army, and the Syrians must not toy with the illusion that the defense budget cuts in any way reduced the IDF's capability of withstanding the Syrian threat. If Syria makes the mistake of its life and undertakes a rash action, the result will be clear: an overwhelming victory.

[Hecht] The defense minister knows these words are not enough because our logic is not necessarily similar to that of the other side. Rabin reminds us that we already made mistakes in the past when we relied on such assumptions. The IDF, therefore, is prepared to forestall any possibility. We rely only on our strength, and not on the other side's logic.

[Rabin] We know that in order to attain peace, the leadership of the Arab state in question must know for sure that it cannot attain anything militarily from Israel. Today our situation in relation to the Syrians is such as to prevent Syria from achieving anything through its military power vis-a-vis Israel.

Gen Or Cites Strengthened IDF Deployment in Golan
TA111031 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1000 GMT 11 Sep 85

[Text] Major General Ori Or, the commander of the IDF Northern Command, said that the IDF has recently strengthened its deployment in the Golan Heights in order to obtain a better position vis-a-vis the Syrian Army, despite the fact Israel has no warning that Syria is planning a military action. Our correspondent reports that in a meeting with Qiryat Shemona residents Maj Gen Or said Syria has withdrawn forces from Lebanon and increased the number of its soldiers in the Golan Heights, and today it has the capacity to pose an immediate threat to israel. He emphasized that Syria is Israel's main enemy, and that its defense doctrine calls for war against Israel.

Rabin Terms U.S. Report on Military Power Ploy
TA090817 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English
9 Sep 85 p 3

[Report by political correspondent Mark Segal]

[Text] Defence Minister Yitzhaq Rabin has described the news reports about the U.S. Administration's secret report on Israel's military power vis-a-vis the Arabs as a ploy to persuade Congress to approve arms sales to Jordan and Saudi Arabia.

This was reported to *THE JERUSALEM POST* yesterday by the leader of the Dutch Parliamentary Liberal Party, Ed Nijpels, at the end of a week-long visit.

Commenting on the official American line that these Arab countries will never use these arms against Israel, Rabin said: They always promise never to use American arms against Israel but they have done so in the past. Here he recalled how in 1967 Israel captured 100 intact American tanks from Jordan in the 6-Day War.

Rabin conveyed his deep skepticism regarding hopes for new diplomatic moves, and all the "hot air" expended over whether PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat would or would not accept UN Resolution 242.

As Nijpels reported, the defence minister told him: "Over the past 15 years we've heard more than our share of 'ifs' as regards Jordan and the PLO... On this score I can tell you — if my grandmother had had wheels then she'd have been a bus."

The minister said he strongly doubted whether there would be any progress as regards a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation under these circumstances.

When they discussed Israel's attitude to UNIFIL, in which there is a 150-strong Dutch unit, the defence minister said: "We never asked for UNIFIL. I wouldn't shed a tear if it left. I am strongly against an extension of the UNIFIL mandate and would not countenance its presence on our border with Lebanon."

During their [as published] meeting with Prime Minister Peres, the Dutch guest heard a sober appraisal from him on Soviet intentions. Peres saw no shift whatsoever in the Soviet hard-line policy. In the premier's view the new Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev was only interested in burnishing his image in the West, but has no intention of altering the substance of Soviet policy, especially towards Israel.

U.S. Aid, Not Tabah Termed Key to Egypt Relations

TA061431 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 6 Sep 85 p 25

[Commentary by Moshe Zaq: "The Secret Envoy"]

[Excerpts] Peace with Egypt is at the top of the Israeli Government's list of priorities, despite the tactical differences of opinion regarding the way the Tabah question should be resolved. The situation on the Egyptian side looks different.

It is true that the reason given by the Egyptians for delaying the meeting between Mubarak and Peres is that the Tabah issue remains unresolved, but the truth is that even when it is resolved, the Egyptians will still be uncomfortable with having too warm relations with Israel. Had Israel given Egypt the Palestinian ace, that is, if Egypt could have boasted to the Arab world that it had managed to bend Israel's arm in solving the Palestinian problem, Mubarak would have demanded that the rich Arab countries pay him the mediator's commission, a thing which would have alleviated Egypt's economic crisis. However, because the PLO and Jordan prefer Richard Murphy to Husni Mubarak, the latter has nothing to sell to the Arab countries whose funds he desires. If the return of the entire Sinai did not satisfy the Arab countries, nor all of the Egyptians — who face great economic hardship — then tiny Tabah certainly cannot be a substitute for achievements which the Egyptian people are looking for from Mubarak's government or alternatively achievements Mubarak could wave before the pan-Arab world, which might have brought him nearer to Saudi Arabia's and Kuwait's coffers.

Tabah can serve as a good excuse for not meeting Shim'on Peres; it cannot, however, bring about the desired thaw in Israeli-Egyptian relations. Nevertheless, the long-sought meeting between Mubarak and Peres will be held. It will not be held as a result of the Tabah dispute being resolved — even after this issue has turned in an exaggerated way into the touchstone of bilateral relations. This meeting will be held due to a change in Egypt's priorities.

The disappointment recently felt by Egypt in the Arab world, in the Casablance conference, in Sudan, and in Saudi Arabia's demonstrative disregard of Egypt's status, will force Cairo's new government to pay more attention to the economic crisis and to dispense with its illusions regarding its position in the Arab world.

In coping with the economic crisis the new prime minister, who is an economist, will have to rely more and more on U.S. help. In order to improve the prospects of receiving U.S. economic aid, of deferring interest-rate payments on its debts, Egypt will also have to improve its image as a peace-seeking country.

The meeting between Mubarak and Peres is meant to improve Egypt's image in the United States, and therefore it is to be assumed that eventually it will take place. However, we must not have any illusions that such a meeting promises a great change in bilateral relations.

Several weeks ago the Egyptian Government informed us it is about to stop anti-Israeli propoganda in the Egyptian press. In the last few days, however, anti-Israeli articles have again appeared in the official Egyptian press, praising Palestinian terrorism and denouncing the IDF which curbs this terrorism.

The key to changing Egypt's attitude toward Israel is not in Tabah; it is in Washington. If we do not supply Egypt with evidence of self-recrimination, to the effect that Israel is to blame for the freeze in the peace, Egypt will understand it has to make its own contribution to thawing the peace with Israel, and not only through the summit meeting.

Egypt, Jordan 'Promise' To Curb PLO Terrorism

TA110956 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 11 Sep 85 p 2

[Report by political correspondent Yosi Melman]

[Excerpt] Egypt and Jordan have promised to curb the PLO's terror activities in order not to put obstacles in the way of a renewal of the peace process in the Middle East. This was promised by King Husayn and Husni Mubarak to a U.S. Jewish Congress delegation.

The delegation, which is headed by Theodore Mann, arrived in Israel via the Allenby Bridge and will report to Prime Minister Shim'on Peres and David Kimche, the Foreign Ministry director general, today.

In their talks in Amman and Cairo, the members of the Jewish Congress delegation stressed Israel's concern about increased terrorist attacks initiated by PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat. Husni Mubarak and King Husayn said they are aware of Israel's concern and promised to discuss this issue with the PLO leader.

Jordanian Army Preventing Terrorist Border Attacks

TA080835 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 8 Sep 85 p 2

[Report by Re'uven Pedatzur]

[Text] Last year the Jordanian Army prevented several attempts by terrorist squads to fire katyushas and to infiltrate into Israeli territory from Jordan. Security elements have emphasized that, despite the fact that the Jordanian authorities are permitting the PLO headquarters to operate from Amman, they do not intend to permit any type of activity involving border attacks. These sources have said the Jordanian regime has full supervision over the activity of PLO members in the Jordanian capital.

It is their assessment that if Husayn believes the PLO activity in his country has crossed over the line limit that they agreed upon, he will not hesitate to take firm action against the organization's activists. They say King Husayn has apparently digested the messages sent to him from Israel and he may work to curb the activity of the PLO headquarters in Amman, which is occupied in giving orders and directives to the inhabitants of the territories who come to the Jordanian capital, directives for the implementation of attacks when they return to their homes.

Peres on Settlements, Economics, Equality

TA091955 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 1928 GMT 9 Sep 85

[Text] Tel Aviv, 9 Sep (ITIM) — "It is not the settlers who defend the IDF, but the IDF that defends the settlers. The decision about where there will be settlement will be made in the Knesset and the Cabinet, not in the casbah." Prime Minister Shim'on Peres said this today in his words of greeting to the opening of the 14th NA'AMAT [Alignment-affiliated women's labor federation] conference, held in the Tel Aviv Mann Auditorium.

In his opening words the prime minister said that NA'AMAT had recently brought before the eyes of the country the status of women, the education of children, and the country's problems.

The prime minister expressed his optimism about the country's development, saying that the Israel that lives on hope is the true Israel. "We are undergoing a difficult period, but the economic program is showing signs of recovery and the Histadrut has made a great contribution to this, although there is also a pointed argument with it. All the signs indicate that the economy has moved onto the right path. Previously, $100 million a month was funneled into the economy, while now it is only $1 million. It is also the first time in 3 or 4 years that there will be a 3-percent growth this year," he said.

"The goal is to bring about a growth in the economy in order to guarantee work to 30,000-35,000 young people after their military service. Israel must be cultured, scientific, and educated," the prime minister declared, "and we will reach this much more rapidly than many people think."

Speaking about the equality that must prevail in Israel, the prime minister came out against the forces inciting sect against sect, Jews against Arabs, and freethinkers against religious people.

He promised that "we will be the first to fight against terrorism and also to reveal the true face of 'Arafat, but we will not permit people to incite."

The prime minister dwelt on the important value of imparting education to all ages, because what is not given now will be hard to give later.

Speaking about security and peace, the speaker said that there are people among us who are working against peace in the name of security "and peace is part of security and security is part of peace," he said.

In conclusion, the prime minister expressed his regret at the fact that there were no women in the Cabinet and noted that this was correct criticism. "NA'AMAT has and is now fulfilling its role. We are at the start of the race and together we will turn the country into one of prosperity, equality, and progress," the prime minister concluded.

Chief of Staff on Settlers' Activity, Settlement

TA091048 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0505 GMT 9 Sep 85

[Interview over the telephone with Deputy Prime Minister and Construction and Housing Minister David Levi by Shalom Qital and political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer on 9 September — recorded]

[Text] [Levi] What is happening with regard to the activity of the Jewish settlers [in Hebron] is grave. It is also possible that the representatives of the settlers do not understand what they are doing. With their actions they are only weakening the IDF and may, God forbid, create an anti-settlement atmosphere. Therefore, these actions should be stopped at once.

[Qital] Mr Deputy Prime Minister, are you convinced that your position reflects the Likud's?

[Levi] This position on the fight against terrorism must not be described as an area of disagreement between the Likud and the Alignment; it is no such thing. The fight against terrorism is shared by the entire government, by all people, regardless of different affiliations. It is true that there is a large difference in the political conceptions regarding Eretz Yisra'el, its settlement and future. However, as far as the war against terror is concerned, the IDF, and the IDF only, should be given both the opportunity and ability — the ability being granted by the government, the Defense Ministry, and the IDF General Staff — to fight terrorism in all possible ways, and indeed it does so. Any action by patrols, wandering about with arms, triggering action by the soldiers at a time when they must fulfill a difficult task, is tantamount to harming security itself. It is exactly this goal which terrorists, the PLO first and foremost, seek to achieve. The settlers must understand this and should immediately stop all these actions. They should allow the IDF to fulfill this difficult task.

[Schiffer] Mr Levi, when talking of the need to stop terrorism the Likud claims settlement should be stepped up. Do you favor increased settlement activities inside the Hebron Casbah?

[Levi] As far as settlement is concerned, let me make it clear once and for all: We engaged in an intensive and even massive action; there are many things which are being done nowadays which will be done in the future as well. Any attempt to draw conclusions from this endangers security as well as the possibility of the quiet action in the settlement sphere which is called for. Terrorism seeks a conflagration; a conflagration serves it strategically, militarily, and politically. Let us not fall into this trap. If the people who are making all this trouble today think they are the ones who decide policy, settlement policy as well as the political-military strategy, they are making a fatal mistake. They should therefore stop. The Likud should not learn from them what settlement is; the Likud should not be dragged along by every silly act by them which creates a hostile atmosphere toward them. This is the danger involved and I do not need to learn from them what should be done in Judaea and Samaria. I act on a daily basis in the intensive and quiet manner called for.

[Qital] Mr Levi, I understand you intend to visit Hebron this week. As I understand them, the tone and content of your remarks indicate that this will not be an expression of confidence in the people there.

[Levi] This is not a matter of expressing confidence in this or that person. I express confidence in my way which is in accordance with the Likud's policy, ideology, and the implementation of this ideology. When I go to Hebron my intention is not to preach, nor do I intend to obtain permission from anybody. I am going in order to observe the work under way in the Jewish quarter which I initiated and which is being carried out, as it will be in the future as well. With their activity the settlers endanger security and the attitude toward settlement. Therefore they should understand there is a government in Israel and it is only this government which will safeguard what needs to be safeguarded. This is its elementary duty and it is doing so in every manner possible and with all necessary force. Decisions, which are not newly-adopted ones, are being carried out; the settlers should not make life difficult for our soldiers. The settlers should not create a situation similar to a swarm of bees flying about driving everybody mad. Let us work and let the IDF carry out its mission.

On Security, Settlers

TA092005 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 2000 GMT 9 Sep 85

[Text] This evening the chief of staff met with the leaders of the Hebron settlers. After the meeting, Lieutenant General Moshe Levi said he had not come to conduct negotiations with the settlers. The IDF is in charge of everyone's security, he said, and it will work against law-breaking from any side. The chief of staff told our correspondent Arye Gus that the safety measures might be stepped up. We are fighting against terrorism in every way and the war is going on. As for the wounding of four local residents by IDF soldiers' shots, Lt Gen Levi said that, from a preliminary investigation, it turned out that the soldiers behaved correctly.

On Antiterrorist Measures

TA101445 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1425 GMT 10 Sep 85

[Text] Chief of Staff Lieutenant General Moshe Levi has said that, in his opinion, the existing law regarding punishments for terrorists should not be altered and there should be no decision for a death penalty, but we should continue to leave the decisions to the courts as is the case under the current law. Lt Gen Levi has said that, according to the data, in countries which have the death penalty, this has not been a real deterrent and the balance of crime has not changed. The chief of staff made these remarks in an interview that is published in a special edition of *BAMAHANE* sent by the IDF to all Israelis abroad, a special edition for the Jewish New Year.

Criticizes Alignment, Kahane

TA101350 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1300 GMT 10 Sep 85

[Text] Deputy Prime Minister David Levi has said Kahanism is jeopardizing the basic values of society in Israel and Judaism as a whole. He was speaking with correspondents on party affairs in Tel Aviv. Minister Levi accused the Alignment of twice having tried to establish a narrow-based government without the Likud, but he said he had managed to foil this. Minister Levi said the Likud had not, nor was it now trying, to establish a narrow-based government.

Alignment Secretary Raps Likud Backing of Settlers

TA091402 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1348 GMT 9 Sep 85

[Text] Alignment Party Secretary 'Uzi Bar'am told our correspondent Amnon Nadav that the Likud is backing the settlers who have set up so-called private armies instead of demanding law and order as is appropriate in a democratic country. The Alignment Party secretary believes that the activity of the private guards serves as a sign of a lack of faith in the IDF soldiers whose job is to protect the residents of the territories. Knesset Member Bar'am added that the reinforcement of IDF soldiers in the territories in order to prevent clashes between Jews and Arabs prevents them from fulfilling their true function, which is to prevent terrorism.

Settlers Stop Patrolling in Judaea, Samaria

TA091940 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 9 Sep 85

[Text] The settlers and the Council of Jewish Settlements in Judaea, Samaria, and the Gaza strip have decided to cease their armed patrols in towns in Judaea and Samaria because, it has been learned, the implementation of the patrols was not correctly understood by the public. Our correspondent Menahem Hadar reports that there were no such patrols today.

ASL Commander in Ashqelon, Speaks on Security Strip

TA091837 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 1825 GMT 9 Sep 85

[Excerpt] Ashqelon, 9 Sep (ITIM) — General Antoine Lahd, the commander of the army of southern Lebanon (ASL), and an entourage of dignitaries from the region of southern Lebanon came to the Ashqelon National Park today to attend a ceremony marking the end of a summer camp for children from the security strip area.

The general, who was surrounded by bodyguards, appeared relaxed. In reply to a question by the ITIM correspondent, he said: "It is a good long-term investment to hold meetings, particularly among young people, and show them it is possible to live in peace with the Israelis. I know there is no peace between the two governments, but the people from the security strip have had peaceful relations for a long time and we want this to continue in the future, too."

In answer to another question, the general said the past 4 months, since the IDF soldiers left Lebanon, have proved the importance of the ASL and the maintenance of the security strip. "We have stood up to the test and also proved to those Israelis who did not always believe in us, that we are capable of standing up to the task before us, and we will also stand up to it in the future," he said.

Mr Lahd expressed the hope that attacks and attack attempts would decrease and relations with Israel would improve, because, he said, we have a common goal of peace and security.

In reply to a question by the British Television network [as received], the general said he had no fear of any Israeli territorial ambitions, since Israel had taken every opportunity to declare it did not want even an inch of Lebanese soil.

Promises Refugees Military Support

TA090726 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew
0605 GMT 9 Sep 85

[Excerpts] Leftist elements have in recent weeks overtaken the houses of thousands of Christian refugees who fled from the battle areas in the north to the security zone in the south. Thousands of the refugees convened in a Marj 'Uyun church yesterday and heard the army of southern Lebanon [ASL] commander's promise to adopt military measures against the leftist elements if these houses are not returned to the refugees. Our correspondent in the north Menahem Horowitz reports:

[Begin recording] The security zone in southern Lebanon has in recent months turned into a refuge for tens of thousands of Christian and Shi'ite refugees who fled the battle areas in northern Lebanon. First it was Christian refugees who fled their villages in the Jazzin area. Upon the renewal of fighting around Beirut, Shi'ite refugees arrived in the south. Thousands of refugees have already passed through the port opened in Ra's al-Bayyadah on their way back to their homes. They informed their friends who remained in southern Lebanon that hostile elements, especially Palestinians and members of the Shi'ite Hizbollah organization have taken over their houses.

Yesterday, thousands of refugees convened for an emergency session in a church in the Christian township of Marj 'Uyun. Their representatives asked General Antoine Lahd to help them return to those areas abandoned in the course of the fighting. Lahd promised them help.

ASL officers have already begun contacts with various left-wing organizations in preparation for the refugees' possible return home. The refugees enlisted in the ASL, and as such they will constitute a threat to those who occupied their houses. We will activate military forces in order to return the refugees to their places of residence, Gen Lahd promised in the Marj 'Uyun church yesterday.

About 8,000 refugees currently reside in the security zone and they constitute an economic burden for the southern Lebanese population there. In southern Lebanon, it is hoped that an appropriate arrangement will soon be found to return the refugees to their homes in the various regions of Lebanon. [End recording]

Reportage on Shamir Visit, Talks in Japan

Shamir Sees Breakthrough in Ties

TA090906 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0845 GMT 9 Sep 85

[Text] Here is an update from Japan on Vice Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir's talks there: The Japanese deputy international trade and industry minister said his country is prepared to develop all possible trade ties with Isarel. Japan also recognizes the need to show Israel the same degree of consideration in the sphere of trade that it shows other countries around the world. He made this statement after a meeting with Vice Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir.

After the meeting, Yitzhaq Shamir told our correspondent 'Ofer Feldman that the meeting constituted a breakthrough in the relations between the two countries.

Comments on Visit Results

TA101245 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1100 GMT 10 Sep 85

[Interview over the telephone with Vice Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir conducted by foreign affairs editor Gid'on Remez on 10 September — recorded]

[Text] [Remez] Mr Shamir, many expectations were riding on your meeting with Prime Minister Nakasone due to his reputation for being more openminded than his predecessors, especially as far as the West is concerned. For instance, you can speak English without needing an interpreter. What is your impression of your talk with him and with Foreign Affairs Minister Abe?

[Shamir] I was greatly impressed by his personality; by his up-to-date knowledge of all international political events, including those in the Middle East; by his open approach, which is a good omen. My impression is that we are entering a stage of what I would call normal relations and that despite the differences of opinion bilateral relations, particularly in the economic sphere, will be normal, just as they are with the rest of the countries around the world.

[Remez] Have the Japanese offered any commitment or a declaration of intent, at least, to work to decrease the impact of the Arab boycott on Japanese companies' links with Israel?

[Shamir] We are not talking about commitments here. However, we have noticed a change in atmosphere. After the meetings we also met with leaders of the very influential Japanese federation of economic organizations, the Keidanren — with its president as well as the directors of the largest Japanese companies — and we discussed the need to establish relations between Israeli and Japanese industries. This will not come about in a single day. I assume that the influence of the Arab boycott will not disappear

overnight, but a considerable gradual improvement will take place in the future.

[Remez] Can we now expect a visit by your Japanese counterpart to reciprocate your official, historic visit to Japan?

[Shamir] I invited the Japanese foreign affairs minister to come to Israel and he has accepted. We did not set a date but this visit will take place.

[Remez] Beyond these official talks, Mr Shamir, what treatment did you receive from the Japanese public? How were you treated in the Japanese communications media, at least?

[Shamir] The atmosphere, as far as both the public and the media are concerned, was very warm and cordial. In the conferences I held here, in the interviews I gave to the media, including television, I did not encounter any sign of hostility. On the contrary, I would say I met with understanding. Today, for example, at the news conference we held, the Japanese received us warmly and with applause.

As for the government, the atmosphere was friendly. I would like to note the cordial atmosphere which prevailed in the prime minister's and other offices. We should of course wait and see how this will be put to the test practically. This was a first meeting with Japanese leaders after long years; it should be viewed as a beginning and we should wait to see what will follow.

Differences on Mideast Remain

TA100538 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0500 GMT 10 Sep 85

[Text] Vice Prime Minister and Foreign Minister held a meeting with Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone this morning, and he is now conferring with the Japanese foreign minister. The meeting with Nakasone lasted approximately 45 minutes.

Officials from the Japanese Foreign Ministry said after the meeting that the differences of opinion on the Middle East remain. Our correspondent 'Ofer Feldman reports that Minister Shamir rejected Prime Minister Nakasone's request that Israel meet with PLO representatives and include Syria in the peace negotiations. The vice prime minister and foreign minister will wind up his official visit to Japan today.

Further Reportage

For Tokyo KYODO accounts of the visit to Japan by Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir, see the Japan section of the 9 September Asia & Pacific *DAILY REPORT* and subsequent issues.

Two Injured in Car Bomb Explosion in S. Lebanon

TA110728 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0718 GMT 11 Sep 85

[Text] This morning a car bomb exploded near Hasbayya, which is near the security strip in southern Lebanon. Two army of southern Lebanon [ASL] soldiers were wounded. Our correspondent Hayim Hecht reports that a Toyota which approached an ASL roadblock looked suspicious to the soldiers manning the roadblock and they ordered its driver to halt. The car exploded as the soldiers approached. The incident is being investigated at present. Our correspondent notes that this is the ninth car bomb to explode in the vicinity of the security strip since the IDF withdrew from Lebanon.

Three Incidents Reported in West Bank

TA100902 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew
0842 GMT 10 Sep 85

[Text] Three incidents occurred last night in Judaea and Samaria, but there were no injuries in any of them: Stones were thrown at an Israeli vehicle in the village of Si'ir, near Hebron, and the windshield of the vehicle was smashed. The security forces imposed a 4-hour curfew on the village. In Burqa, rocks were thrown at a No 78 Egged bus, but no damage was caused and no one was hurt. A curfew was imposed on that village as well. In the village of Sarah near Nabulus, a blazing piece of cloth was thrown at a group of soldiers. No one was hurt. The curfew on that village remains in force. Our correspondent Hemi Bar-Yosef reported the above.

Peres on Dollar Rate, Economic Growth

TA061931 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew
1810 GMT 6 Sep 85

[Interview with Prime Minister Shim'on Peres by 'Oded Shahar after Peres' meeting with the economic program follow-up committee on 6 September; place not given — videotaped]

[Text] [Shahar] Mr Prime Minister, the finance minister was quoted as announcing imminent economic measures. Could you tell us what measures he had in mind?

[Peres] I believe he meant the renewed economic growth.

[Shahar] Are any new economic measures expected soon?

[Peres] No. No. I believe our main objective is to renew the economic growth. According to a report I received from the Treasury and the follow-up committee, there is a chance that this year we will register 3-percent growth rate. This, perhaps, is one of the best pieces of news I have heard.

[Shahar] The [representative] exchange rate [for the U.S. dollar] this year passed the 1,500 shekel mark, and people speculated that another devaluation was possible. Is such a devaluation anticipated?

[Peres] No. We agreed that the Bank of Israel would be a 2-percent fluctuation above or below the frozen rate [which stands at 1,500 shekels per 1 U.S. dollar], but since this has alarmed the public somewhat, we are thinking of implementing a closer adherence to the 1,500-shekel rate. After all, whether we like it or not, the shekel is the flagship of our economy, and barring unforeseen developments, we will do our best to place the

exchange rate for the dollar at 1,500. It could be a shekel higher or lower, but the exchange rate will be in that area.

[Shahar] Can we anticipate that at the end of September there will be the same kind of gap we have become accustomed to in the transition from one package deal and another, a gap during which there will be increases?

[Peres] No, this time there will be no gap in the transition. We plan to go ahead with this program through the beginning of the next fiscal year [1 April 1986], and I hope that next year, too, we will be able to present a balanced and responsible budget. Judging by the report I have just heard from the director general of the Finance Ministry, and from Prof Mikha'el Bruno, we are still within the confines of the program — in terms of budget — that we decided. This, too, was very important to me.

[Shahar] Mr Prime Minister, the proper implementation of the program is also tied to the wage agreements. Will the government reach an agreement with the Histadrut, or will it be forced to legislate laws regarding salaries?

[Peres] As you know, we held a meeting yesterday evening with Histadrut leaders, and it seems we are very close to an agreement.

Moda'i Comments on Economic Issues, Praises Peres

TA070930 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0900 GMT 7 Sep 85

[Text] The finance minister has said that the freeze on prices of some products will be dropped as early as the upcoming Jewish holidays, and that the process would continue afterward as well. Minister Moda'i does not believe that unemployment will get out of control because, according to him, the government can quickly embark on economic growth. Next year's state budget will continue to be reduced, he said, and will also include a reduction in the tax burden.

Talking to our economics affairs correspondent, the finance minister praised the prime minister, noting that he greatly appreciates Peres' support for his plans. Moda'i also said he was convinced that the economic program's success would also mean Mr Peres' success. He believes that the success of the economic plan would strengthen the unity government, and would bring about the rotation of the premiership on time.

Participation in Moscow Book Fair Reported

TA091400 Tel Aviv 'AL HAMISHMAR in Hebrew 9 Sep 85 p 15

[Text] The founder and director of a kibbutz choir, Rina Firstenberg of Kibbutz Geva', left for Moscow this week as the secretary of the Israeli pavilion in the international book fair opening there now.

It should be noted that the Foreign Ministry and the exports institute kept the departure of the Israeli delegation to Moscow a secret for fear of problems in the receipt of visas from the Soviet Union.

The delegation includes seven other members. Israel is participating in the Moscow fair for the 5th time and is exhibiting about 2,000 books in Hebrew, Yiddish, Arabic, Russian, French, and English on various topics, including Bibles and books for learning Hebrew.

Trade Bureaus in Hungary, Yugoslavia To Open

TA060900 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 6 Sep 85 p 1

[Report by political correspondent 'Aqiva Eldar]

[Text] In the near future Israel will open trade offices in the Hungarian and Yugoslav capitals. This will constitute a breakthrough in Israel's relations with Eastern Bloc countries, and Jerusalem believes that as a result it will be possible to establish diplomatic representations in Belgrade and Budapest. Israel has particularly good trade relations with Hungary, and Israeli and Hungarian entrepreneurs have lately been meeting frequently.

Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir is to meet with his Hungarian counterpart in New York next month, and it is hoped that during this meeting the matter of setting up the trade representation will be concluded. The *HA'ARETZ* correspondent notes that last year Shamir met with Poland's foreign minister, and that since then trade and economic relations between Israel and Poland have been fostered.

In recent months, Israeli ambassadors in Europe have met with ambassadors of Eastern Bloc countries. Following the meeting between Ambassador 'Ovadya Sofer and his Soviet counterpart in Paris, Israel's ambassador in Washington, Me'ir Rosenne, conferred with Soviet Ambassador Anatoliy Dobrynin. Binyamin Netanyahu, Israeli ambassador to the United Nations, also met with the Soviet ambassador in the United Nations.

In preparation for the official UN General Assembly meeting in New York, efforts are also being made to arrange meetings between Prime Minister Shim'on Peres and heads of state. Among others, contact is being made with the New Delhi government in an effort to bring about a meeting between Peres and Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Ghandi. Peres will attempt to bring about an improvement in relations between Israel and India. In addition, Peres is seeking to meet with a number of African leaders from countries which do not have full diplomatic relations with Israel. One of these is Ivory Coast President Houphouet-Boigny, with whom lengthy contacts have been held in an attempt to bring about a resumption of relations between Israel and the Ivory Coast.

Battery Company To Establish Factory in Romania

TA081010 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 8 Sep 85 pp 1,2

[Report by Hayim Bi'or]

[Text] The Tadiran Company is scheduled to establish a factory for the manufacture of nickel-cadmium batteries with long life duration in Romania. The Romanians first raised the idea of Israel establishing the factory in their territory during Prime

Minister Shim'on Peres' visit to Bucharest about 2 and a half years ago. Afterward the proposal was discussed during the visit to Israel of the Romanian deputy minister of trade. The visiting personality met here, inter alia, with the secretary of the Histadrut holding company Hevrat Ha'ovdim Dani Rosolio, and, following this, a Hevrat Ha'ovdim delegation was invited to visit Romania.

The Hevrat Ha'ovdim delegation which included, among others, Dani Rosolio, Moshe Olnik (currently one of the joint directors of the Bank Hapo'alim) and Arye Bar-Ner of Koor-Sahar, met with the Romanian top economic echelons, including those ministers in charge of the fields of electronic and chemical industries, and it was within this framework that the negotiations over the establishment of the battery factory in Romania continued.

Since Romania suffers from a grave shortage of foreign currency and is only able to pay with goods, it was agreed between the Israelis and their hosts that payment for the establishment of the factory would be made within the framework of an exchange agreement. However, the Romanians demanded that the recompense they would pay should take the form of the same type of product, that is, they should also establish a factory in Israel. The Israeli delegation objected to that type of arrangement and insisted that the Romanian recompense should be in goods needed by the Israeli economy.

The Romanians recently agreed to alter their position in accordance with the Israeli demand. After protracted bureaucratic redtape, the ground has now been laid and the deal has reached the final stages.

It will be noted that the manufacture of nickel-cadmium batteries is not common in the countries of Eastern Europe, and from this follows the importance Romania attributes to the purchase of the technology and the production of this product by Israel. Romania will have to import the raw materials for the production of the batteries from Western Europe.

Expert on New Antimissile Missile for Navy

TA081411 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 8 Sep 85 pp 1, 11

[Report by science affairs correspondence Avraham Pelog]

[Text] Israel is developing an antimissile missile, originally intended for use on the Navy's vessels. This was revealed by Dr Ben-Tziyon Nave, head of the Defense Ministry's Armament Research and Production Administration, in an interview with *MA'ARIV*.

Dr Nave added that the Israeli antimissile missile's uniqueness lies in the fact that it is small, effective, and smart, while at the same time simple. Its current features make it particularly suitable for small naval units such as Israeli missile boats. The missile and its operation and control system are manufactured by the Military Industries and REFA'EL (the armament development authority).

Dr Nave added that electronic warfare systems, with which the Israeli Navy is equipped, enabled naval units to avoid incurring any losses during the Yom Kippur war.

Referring to Israel's participation in the "star wars" project, Dr Nave noted that Israeli scientists and researchers can contribute original thinking and experience in fields such as lasers, computers, electronics, and others.

According to Dr Nave, a long list of research proposals by dozens of Israeli scientists and manufacturers has already been submitted to the Americans. The research subjects will be examined by the office in charge of the "star wars" project.

At the beginning of the summer, the head of the Armament Research and Production Administration visited the office in charge of the "stars wars" project in the United States, where he learned firsthand about the possibility of Israeli science being incorporated into the project. "We can serve as only a small cog in this gigantic project," he said, "but it is worth our while to join it because it deals with technology per se at the most advanced level, and we cannot afford not to be part of it."

Encouraging Drop in Trade Deficit Registered

TA090850 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 9 Sep 85 p 1

[Report by economic correspondent Avi Temkin]

[Text] Israel's trade deficit fell by 10.7 per cent last month, coming to $213 million, compared with $238.3m in August 1984.

The figures, released by the Central Bureau of Statistics yesterday, are the latest in a series of encouraging balance of trade statistics recorded in recent months.

As a result, the gap between imports and exports narrowed by some $550 million in January - August, compared with the same period last year.

The trade gap in the first eight months of the year totalled $1,454m — 27 per cent lower than in January - August 1984. Adjusting for seasonal factors, the average monthly trade deficit for May - August was 8 per cent lower than the average for the previous four months.

The improvement in the trade deficit figures was the result both of a fall in imports and of an increase in exports. Imports have fallen by 5.9 per cent, totalling $5,232m so far in 1985. Exports went up by 5.9 per cent and reached $3,778m for the first 8 months of the year.

The drop in imports in the recent months has been caused by a sharp reduction in the purchase of raw materials abroad as firms have been depleting their stocks and less fuel has been purchased. Far fewer consumer durables have been imported than during the first eight months of 1985 — down some 28 per cent compared with the same period last year.

HA'ARETZ Commentary Analyzes PLO Policy

TA091321 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 9 Sep 85 p 7

[Commentary by Ze'ev Schiff: "The Terror Offensive"]

[Text] For the last couple of weeks Israel has been facing a Fatah terror offensive. The beginnings of this offensive could already be seen before the summer and were foreseen by Israeli intelligence factors. The initiators of the offensive and those leading it are Fatah members, 'Arafat's confidants, or as they are known in the territories, the right-wing 'Arafatist Palestinians. This does not mean that other Palestinian organizations are not involved; almost all of them strive to hit Israeli targets, whether in Israel or abroad. What marks this offensive is not its operative angle; from this point of view, the terrorists are doing today what they attempted to do, and actually did, in the past, though on a larger scale and at an accelerated rate. One of the characteristics of the present terror offensive is the large percentage of attacks (some say approximately 50 percent) which are based on local initiative and organization. These are youngsters who organize on their own initiative, even before they have officially joined one of the organizations. They are more difficult to locate, and the success of the defense forces in coping with them largely depends on the cooperation of the Palestinian population.

However, what distinguishes this terror offensive is to be found in the political sphere and relates to the U.S. efforts to initiate a political process between Israel, Jordan, and the PLO. If we look at previous terror waves and at PLO attempts to carry out demonstrative terrorist attacks, we will see that these often occurred during times in which a political effort was being made to find an arrangement between Israel and one of the Arab countries. During Henry Kissinger's trip to the area in 1975, in the framework of his efforts to bring about an interim agreement between Israel and Egypt, Fatah carried out (via the sea) the Savoy attack in Tel Aviv in which 10 people were killed. The bus massacre on the coastal highway was carried out in the middle of the peace negotiations between Israel and Egypt in 1978 (this attack also came from the sea). The same phenomenon recurred this year when Richard Murphy began his mediation shuttle. This time the PLO leaders sent a vessel with 28 terrorists on board. The vessel was meant to reach Tel Aviv, but was sunk while en route. In all of these cases, 'Arafat's aide and the number two man in the organization, Abu Jihad [Khalil al-Wajir], was involved in planning the attacks and briefing the terrorists.

Whereas in the first two cases mentioned the PLO doubtlessly wanted to disrupt the peace process and to embroil the negotiating sides, it is possible that in the present case we are witnessing an offensive which has an additional and parallel objective. The person who initiated and who directs it knows that its immediate effect is to disrupt the political process, and this may have been the objective of 'Arafat and his aides. It is possible, however, that by means of this offensive they also hope to gain objectives which would help them in the negotiations. It has recently transpired that in answer to U.S. demands that the PLO denounce terrorism in addition to accepting UN Resolutions 242 and 338, the PLO leaders said they would only agree in exchange for a cease-fire between the PLO and Israel. In order to bring about a realistic dialogue on this issue, they have escalated terrorist activity, hoping to achieve a U.S.-mediated cease-fire as was the case following the shelling of the Galilee in the summer of 1981.

Such a cease-fire would give the PLO much more than they achieved in 1981: It would lead them to negotiations with the Americans through the back door, put them on the same level as Israel, and force Israel to put a stop to military actions such as shellings and raids on other Palestinian organizations as well as the PLO. However, the chances of the PLO achieving this end are less than slim. Israel will resist it both in principle and on the operational level. It will not make the same mistake Begin made in 1981. Moreover, 'Arafat cannot guarantee that terrorist attacks will cease. He does not control his enemies in Fatah and the other organizations. Furthermore, many of the terrorist attacks are the result of local initiatives. The end result of this offensive, therefore, will be that 'Arafat will disrupt the political process, and this is what the Americans fear. In doing so, he will be playing into the hands of the Likud extremists in the government who do not want any negotiations on the future of the territories, not with the Palestinians nor with Husayn. Every proposal raised by Likud ministers on how to fight terrorism always includes the termination of any negotiations with Husayn.

The operational aspects of the offensive are interesting in themselves. It looks as though Fatah has taken special care in preparing its new offensive. At this stage it avoids sending squads across the Jordanian border and concentrates its efforts along the coast and in renewed activity in Lebanon, as well as in Egypt.

Fatah views the sea as the most promising route. After a training period the terrorists depart from Algeria and proceed to their targets via Athens or Cyprus. Their target is the Israeli coast, whether directly or by way of Lebanon. Fatah has recently sought to purchase various vessels, or alternatively it hires the services of yacht owners, as was the case in the two latest attempts. Fatah is exerting great efforts to reentrench in southern Lebanon, but its efforts meet the resistance of various factors: Syria, Amal, and even a Sunni militia in Sidon which prevents their return to the refugee camps in the area. This fight is still being waged.

We must also pay attention to what is happening on the Egyptian border. The Egyptian authorities will undoubtedly prevent Fatah from operating from its territory. There are more and more signs, however, that the terrorists are taking advantage of the recent liberal attitude shown by Egypt toward secret activity there. The Fatah western sector headquarters, located in Jordan, is also responsible for activity in Egypt, and members of its staff have recently visited Egypt. If there are indeed terrorist attacks from the Egyptian border, this will create a conflict between Israel and Egypt.

From the interrogation of terrorists we have captured it emerges that Fatah wants to carry out a demonstrative attack which would shake Israel. For example, the eight terrorists who were aboard the *Casselredit* were given clear orders to catch and kill citizens rather than hold them as bargaining chips. In sending out large terrorist squads, Fatah wants to commit murder for its own sake. They tell the members of the squad that their chances of survival are good, and that later they will be exchanged for Israeli prisoners. It has become clear that the release of hundreds of terrorists from Israeli prisons affected the morale of those

willing to join terrorist squads. The following slogan has recently been spread among these organizations: "Go and Live!" that is, go and carry out an attack and return alive.

It becomes more and more clear that the release of the terrorists — and especially the fact that hundreds of them have been allowed to remain in an area occupied by Israel — has eroded Israel's deterrent power vis-a-vis the terrorist organizations. This achievement, together with the IDF's failure in Lebanon (not the withdrawal itself, but rather the success of the Shi'ites in standing up to the IDF and inflicting painful casualties, as well as in bringing Israel to the conclusion that its presence in Lebanon was an unnecessary adventure), kindle the imagination of organized Palestinians, as well as that of many who attempt to organize for terrorist activities in the territories on their own initiative.

The way to prevent this is through a successful intelligence operation and by quick retaliation againt the culprits. A necessary condition for halting the offensive is successful intelligence gathering, and this condition can be met. The proof of this lies inthe quick apprehension of the murderers of the couple in theGilboa' and of the terrorists who stabbed the driver in Gaza last week. I believe that those who murdered the Israeli soldier in the Hebron casbah will be caught, as well as those who killed the Israeli in a Tulkarm jewelry shop on 24 August.

While the intelligence work has been quite impressive to date, we are much slower in punishing the culprits. However, in light of the agitation among the Israeli public and the organization of [Jewish] terrorist militia and punitive squads, we must emphasize that a condition for successful intelligence operations in the territories is cooperation on the part of those in the Palestinian population who want to live in peace. This cooperation is even more important when the intelligence has to deal with local terrorist initiatives by individuals and small groups. Without this cooperation, the chances for successful intelligence work will be greatly diminished, and if we punish innocent Palestinians we will awaken more resistance, disobedience, and terrorism.

Entente Council Holds Summit in Ivory Coast

AB101901 Abidjan Domestic Service in French
1245 GMT 10 Sep 85

[Excerpts] The heads of state of member-states of the Entente Council are meeting in Yamoussoukro today. This summit, which will center its discussions on economic problems, will also be an opportunity for the heads of state to take stock of the organization's 26 years of existence. Our special correspondent Ali Coulibaly reports from Yamoussoukro.

[Begin recording] [Coulibaly] In fact, all five heads of state are here. They have agreed to be present at the Yamoussoukro meeting — the second this year. The first summit of the year was held last February. The Niger head of state was the first to arrive at 1025. Then Presidents Eyadema and Kerekou arrived and the Burkinabe head of state, Captain Thomas Sankara, was the last to arrive a little after 1100. In the company of his aides, President Felix Houphouet-Boigny welcomed them, one after the other. A few minutes after their arrival at President Houphouet-Boigny's residence, without wasting any time, the heads of state began their talks behind closed doors. What will they discuss? Cooperation, of course, and problems of common interest also, as we know. But what exactly will they discuss? Nobody can say. This informal meeting has no precise agenda. Even the statement made to the press by the current chairman who is the Niger head of state, did not clarify the issues to be discussed.

[Kountche] Each time we have the opportunity, we come together to take stock of our organization which is doing very well. What characterizes the Entente Council is the demonstration of solidarity to other member-states. The main aim of this organization is to pursue the well-being of our peoples. But as you know, in a world facing several problems, it is only normal that the heads of state of our organization come together within a forum for exchange of views. This is also an opportunity to take advantage of the wise advice of our doyen, President Felix Houphouet-Boigny, to who whom we pay tribute on behalf of all the heads of state present here. [End recording]

After their exchange of views, the five heads of state will attend a luncheon together and the guests will leave for their respective respective countries at a time yet to be specified.

Issues Communique

AB102116 Abidjan Domestic Service in French
1930 GMT 10 Sep 85

[Communique issued at the end of the Entente Council summit on 10 September 1985 in Yamoussoukro — read by unidentified official]

[Text] During this meeting of informal exchange of views, the heads of state reviewed the major events that occurred in Africa and in the world since their last meeting in Yamoussoukro in February 1985.

They then devoted the major part of their discussion to examining problems of security, peace, and stability in the subregion and economic issues.

Concerning the first point, the heads of state reaffirmed the need for their governments to maintain and to guarantee within their respective states security, peace, and stability, the essential conditions for the development of these states.

They strongly condemned the acts of sabotage and terrorism perpetrated in Lome, the Republic of Togo, in August 1985, and in Niger in 1985. They expressed their sympathy and their solidarity with the brotherly peoples of Togo and Niger. To this end, they decided to strengthen cooperation between their government in order to forestall and efficiently fight acts of sabotage and terrorism as well as destabilization maneuvers wherever they may come from.

Burkina Faso expressed reservations on this resolution. They asked their foreign affairs, interior, and justice minister to meet immediately in order to draft an agreement in this direction.

Concerning the economic problems, the heads of state noted the difficulties which their governments face in mobilizing the necessary external resources for the development of their countries. They decided to devote the organization's own funds in particular to rural water projects and the development of food crops, with a view to achieving food self-sufficiency.

They asked the administrative secretary to continue his negotiations with (?foreign countries) in order to obtain supplementary assistance to carry out this program correctly.

The deliberations were held in an atmosphere of fraternity and frank cooperation which has always characterized the meetings of the Entente Council.

Leaders Leave for Home

AB102126 Abidjan Domestic Service in French
1930 GMT 10 Sep

[Excerpt] The heads of state of the Entente Council, who arrived in Yamoussoukro this morning for an informal meeting, have left for home. They left the Ivorian capital at about 1800. Their talks were lenghty and focused on problems of security in the subregion.

ALGERIA

Hungarian Deputy Premier Arrives for Economic Talks

LD062349 Algiers Domestic Service in French 2200 GMT 6 Sep 85

[Text] In the field of cooperation, the vice-president of the Hungarian Council of Ministers arrived in Algiers today for a 5-day visit to our country. Joszef Marjai was met at the Houari Boumedienne Airport by Ali Oubouzar, Minister for Planning and National Development.

Marjai said that his talks with Algerian officials will be centered on bilateral relations and the world political and economic situation.

APS Cites Arrival Statement

LD071103 Algiers APS in Arabic 0700 GMT 7 Sep 85

[Text] Algiers, 7 Sep (APS) — Deputy Chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers Jozsef Marjai yesterday arrived at Houari Boumedienne International Airport on visit to Algeria lasting several days.

Mr Marjai made a statement upon arrival, saying: "We came to Algeria to strengthen cooperation and ties of friendship between the two countries.

This visit falls within the framework of continuous contacts between Algeria and Hungary."

He added: "Our talks with Algerian officials will deal with bilateral relations, ways of consolidating them and the international political and economic situation."

He stressed that "bilateral cooperation benefits both countries and should be considered as a significant contribution to international peace and stability."

He added that there is a strong personal relationship between the presidents of the two countries and that contacts and cooperation are continuing between the parties.

Confers With Agriculture Minister

LD082018 Algiers APS in English 1442 GMT 8 Sep 85

[Text] Algiers, 8 Sept 85 (APS) — Mr Merbah Kasdi, supply member of the Politburo, minister of agriculture and fisheries, audienced today here Mr Joszef Marjai, deputy president of the Hungarian Council of Ministers on an official visit in Algeria.

During this audience, the two sides referred to the situation of bilateral relations in the field of agriculture. Talks were centered on possibilities of development of cooperation as concerns, notably the bovine production.

It was also question of the transfer of technology and the increase of the outputs and the improvement of rural technics.

LIBYA

Al-Qadhdhafi Receives Message From DFLP Leader

LD102009 Tripoli JANA in English 1848 GMT 10 Sep 85

[Text] Tripoli, Dulhijaa 25, Sept. 10, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — The leader of the revolution received today a telegram from Nayif Hawatimah secretary general of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine calling on him to intervene to put an end to shelling by Amal gangs of Palestinian camps in Beirut alongside its continued killings of Palestinians under different excuses, the aim being the destruction of camps and expulsion of the inhabitants for the purpose of liquidating armed Palestinian presence.

The above telegram also points out that a specialized group has recently been formed to look for alternative positions in Al-Biqa' Valley to transfer [words indistinct] Palestinian camps from Beirut so as to avoid confrontation and save Palestinian lives.

MAURITANIA

Libya's Al-Turayki Holds Talks With Leaders

LD082306 Nouakchott Domestic Service in Arabic 2030 GMT 8 Sep 85

[Text] Colonel Maaouiya Old Sid Ahmed Taya, chairman of the Military Committee for National Salvation and head of state, minutes ago received Dr 'Abd al-Salam al-Turayki, secretary of the People's Committee for Foreign Liaison in the Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, who is currently on a visit to our country. After the meeting Dr 'Abd al-Salam al-Turayki made a statement to our colleague Ahmed Ya'qub al-Barnawi in which he said:

[Begin recording] I would like to express, in the beginning, my happiness for being in Mauritania carrying a message from the leader of the revolution to his excellency the president concerning the continuous consultation between Mauritania and Libya and bolstering our bilateral relations.

I have discussed with the president a number of questions, such as strengthening and developing Libyan-Mauritanian relations, and activating the cooperation committee between Libya and Mauritania. There is a full agreement between us in this regard. We also discussed the situation in the Arab Maghreb and the joint Libyan-Mauritanian action to realize the Arab Maghreb's unity and solving the problems the Arab Maghreb faces.

We also discussed African issues [words indistinct] of mutual interest and also the pan-Arab issue which preoccupies us all, namely the issue of the Palestinian people and their liberation from the Zionist colonialism, and the events going on in Lebanon.

I can say that the talks were fruitful and that the views of Mauritania and Libya were fully identical regarding the dealing with those issues. Thank you. [End recording]

Dr 'Abd al-Salam al-Turayki was welcomed on his arrival in the capital this morning by Lieutenant Colonel Ahmed Ould Min-

nih, member of the Military Committee for National Salvation and minister of foreign affairs and cooperation, who held a meeting with him at noon today at Foreign Ministry headquarters.

MOROCCO

Interior Ministry Issues Statement on Hunger Strike

LD102142 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 10 Sep 85

[Statement issued by Interior Ministry -- no date given]

[Text] Every now and then, Morocco is exposed to a systematic biased campaign using the pretext of the hunger strike by six detainees to which some hostile quarters insisted on assigning the status of political prisoners. This campaign reached a peak during the visit of His Holiness Pope John Paul II to Morocco.

On that occasion, Morocco's adversaries carried out an aggressive campaign in which the media and all other possible means were used to harm the good reputation which they Moroccan Kingdom enjoys internationally. Recently, these have claimed that the hunger strikers are in a coma and that their lives are in danger.

Faced with this campaign, the Moroccan authorities would like to enlighten international public opinion about the facts of the matter and put an end to any biased interpretation or the building up of any foreign groups by Morocco's adversaries, who are known for their manipulation of the media -- bearing in mind that they have never hesitated to show their aggression whenever they wanted to distort Morocco's image.

First of all, we must explain that the hunger-striking detainees are public order detainees, just as are all prisoners in Morocco. In fact the penal code, which is similar to that in democratic countries where the law prevails and the rights of individuals are respected, does not discriminate between any actions which are forbidden by law. These persons, who were detained in January 1984, have been accused, prosecuted and found guilty of material and physical actions such as murder, assault of persons and property, sabotage, robbery, arson, damaging cars and public transportation, and intentionally injuring others. All these accusations, which were proved against those persons, have nothing to do whatsoever with the issue of ordinary expression of political or trade unions opinion, which is guaranteed by the Constitution and explicitly protected by the law of public freedom in Morocco, a law guaranteeing the practice of freedom of expression, gathering and meeting.

Some of those who committed these actions being [words indistinct] or struggling within the ranks of organizations which are banned by law or dissolved according to court orders for serving foreign elements, can never assign status or character to legally punishable actions or give them a political character. In fact, the Moroccan law punishes criminal acts regardless of the status claimed by those commiting these acts.

Third [as heard]: We must recall that the trial of those detainees took place in public session and within the framework of respecting the rights of defense. They admitted the accusations against them and were condemned according to the current laws.

After presenting this explanation of the truth about the real status of the detainees, we must detail the health situation of these persons: None of the striking detainees is in a coma. Their transfer to the hospital was carried out according to an order by the judicial authority. Their state of health does not currently call for concern and is the focus of constant care. The demands of those hunger strikers, who are trying by all means to enjoy a special and distinguished status beyond the prison system -- in addition to being supplied with newspapers, radio, television and lessons and who are receiving family visitors -- can never be compatible with the current system.

Finally, the authorities point out the following: First: As detainees, these persons are naturally benefiting from the right to follow lessons and to pass examinations, from which they have opted to deprive themselves by demanding a special system which does not exist. Second: These detainees have always benefited, and will continue to benefit, from medical treatment. Third: These detainees receive their families according to prison regulations.

SUDAN

TMC Guarantees Safety of John Garang's Envoy

JN101505 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1430 GMT 10 Sep 85

[Text] Khartoum, 10 Sep (SUNA) — The Transitional Military Council [TMC] issued a statement today giving safety guarantees to Colonel John Garang's envoy to the prime minister. The TMC authorized the defense minister to take all the necessary security measures to guarantee the envoy's safety. The following is the text of the statement:

In accordance with the report on John Garang's radio the day before yesterday that an envoy would bring a message from Col John Garang to Prime Minister Dr Al-Jazuli Daf'allah; in accordance with the request by John Garang for security guarantees for his envoy; and asserting the TMC's concern to open channels of democratic and objective dialogue among all forces — the concern which was preceded by the announcement of the general amnesty and cease-fire — the TMC guarantees the safety of John Garang's envoy, who will bring the message to the prime minister. The TMC has authorized the defense minister to take all the necessary security measures to convey the message to the competent quarters. And it is God who bestows success.

SUNA on Dialogue

JN081109 Khartoum SUNA in English 1020 GMT 8 Sep 85

[Text] Nairobi, Sept. 08, (SUNA) — An escalating tendency towards dialogue from the side of Sudan People's Liberation Movement (SPLM) became obvious in camparison with the stern tendency of the movements' military wing the (SPLA), SUNA learned.

Well-informed sources here told SUNA that the contradiction in the press releases announced by the Sudanese media, relying on sources at the front, was due to difference in viewpoints of some of the movement's leaders about dialogue and negotiations.

These sources said that some SPLM elements had responded to the initiative of the Kenyan Government for mediation to convince the SPLA to accept the negotiations and attend the south conference proposed by the transitional government, and added that Colonel Garang is expected to issue a statement on the initiative.

On the other hand, an authoritative source at Anya Nya II movement told SUNA here that some southern elements are making endeavours to convince the movement to sit down for negotiations.

The source added that some foreign pressures on the movement were behind the failure to reaching a definite decision towards negotiations and hoped for cooperation of the two sides for reaching an exemplary solution for the south Sudan question.

Egypt's Decision on Numayri Rejected

JN061504 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1419 GMT 6 Sep 85

[Excerpt] Khartoum, 6 Sep (SUNA) — Dr Yasin 'Umar Yusuf, legal adviser at the Attorney General's Office, has explained that the three justifications on which Egyptian officials based their rejection to extradite the deposed president to Sudan are unfounded.

In a statement to SUNA about his opinion of the Egyptian authorities' recent decision not to extradite the deposed president, the adviser said that the claim that the Egyptian Constitution forbids the extradition of political refugees is not supported by the Egyptian constitution or law, because the right to political asylum falls within Article 52 of the Egyptian Constitution under specific circumstances. These cases include granting asylum to those who are persecuted for defending the interests of peoples, human rights, or peace and justice. The definition of a political refugee in Article 53 was restricted because the Egyptian legislator did not intend to generalize. Thus, the descriptions mentioned in the above article do not apply to the deposed president.

Interpol Help in Extraditing Numayri Requested

JN101828 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1730 GMT 10 Sep 85

[Excerpt] Sudanese newspapers said today that Sudan will ask Interpol to intervene and assist in securing the extradition of former President Numayri to Khartoum to stand trial. The newspapers *AL-AYYAM* and *AL-SAHAFAH*, citing unconfirmed reports, said that the former president, who stayed in Cairo following his overthrow, has left Cairo for Paris for treatment. Citing Sudan's Attorney General 'Umar 'Abd al-'Ati, *AL-AYYAM* said that airports and harbors were alerted and were given instructions to arrest Numayri, whom the paper described as a criminal. It said that Sudan will request Interpol to assist in arresting Numayri. Last week, SUNA said that Egypt had officially refused to hand Numayri over to Sudan.

In Cairo, a spokesman of the French Embassy in Egypt said that the embassy had no information on Numayri's possible departure for Paris or on his presence in the French capital.

Jordan's Prince Hasan Arrives, Makes Statement

JN101831 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1750 GMT 10 Sep 85

[Text)0 Khartoum, 10 Sep (SUNA) — His Royal Highness Prince Hasan ibn Talal, Jordan's crown prince, arrived here at 1700 today on a 3-day visit to the country.

In a statement to the press, the prince said he was delegated by King Husayn to meet with the chairman of the Transitional Military Council [TMC] and state officials. He also said that the visit will provide the opportunity to become acquainted with the problems facing Sudan.

Regarding the Arab economic situation, the prince said that Jordan has hosted an economic summit conference. There will be discussions on economic and development strategy in the Arab world within the next few days.

The Jordanian crown prince announced that he will meet with the prime minister and officials in the financial and economic sector to discuss economic strategy. He noted the drought and desertification catastrophe in Sudan. He said that the UN committee in charge of human issues will visit Sudan soon to become acquainted with the current situation.

The country's great guest, Prince Hasan, was received at Khartoum airport by Lieutenant General Muhammad Mirghani, TMC member; Samuel Aru, deputy prime minister and minister of irrigation; a number of TMC members; Ibrahim Taha Ayyub, foreign minister; members of the Jordanian mission staff in Khartoum; and a number of Arab and foreign diplomats in Khartoum.

TUNISIA

Tunis Commentary Calls for Unity Against Libya

LD081233 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 0700 GMT 8 Sep 85

[Excerpts] We in Tunisia realized the dangers of the Libyan conspiracy. The person behind the conspiracy convinced us that this conspiracy forms part of a strategy aimed at exporting revolution and at imposing this person's unity by force. The Algerian brothers have come to the same conclusion. We were the first target of such a conspiracy. They stood by us and resolutely said: No! Their leadership and masses united with our leadership and masses to repulse evil, thwart danger, and return treachery with fire to burn those who are behind the conspiracy, their sins and evils.

We are totally convinced that our Tunisian homeland is in danger in view of the open and secret conspiracies being hatched against

it by some forces. This should inevitably make all Tunisians vigilant, totally prepared to confront any eventuality in defending the homeland, casting aside all differences, and postponing all social demands at this critical period. This is what Mohamed Mzali reaffirmed at the Chamber of Deputies which met in extraordinary session to discuss the development of relations with Libya.

The prime minister's statement — which was delivered calmly — did not aim at inciting passions. It left no one in doubt — except those who are sick in their hearts — that the Al-Qadhdhafi regime plans to carry out aggression against Tunisia, harm its territorial integrity, and carry out subversive and terrorist operations in order to create chaos, and to put an end to our country's stability. It plans to create conditions for staging an internal revolution in order to allow the Al-Qadhdhafi regime to carry out its dream: to overthrow the regime and seize the country by various vile means, including dependence on elements which have sold their honor and their conscience and whose suspect — no, I beg your pardon, their quite clear — moves, in terms of method and aim, have coincided with the Libyan moves.

We regard this matter now as finished because the Tunisian Government has recalled all Tunisians from Libya, to put an end to the secondment of all technicians, teachers, and others to Libya, and to stop any dealings with Libya. This is because a clean hand cannot shake the hand of crime which goes so far as arming criminals and giving them the task of carrying out subversion, murder, and liquidation of a peaceful and secure people in order to upset their lives, destroying economic establishments which these people have built with hard work, toil, sacrifices, and sweat — the sweat which Tunisians generously shed on the sands of the Libyan desert.

Therefore, the matter is no longer confined to the question of the workers and their expulsion. The matter concerns the confrontation of the serious dimensions which were revealed by the prime minister in his statement last Wednesday at the Chamber of Deputies, and in the statements made by the secretary of state for national security to domestic and foreign journalists regarding the premeditated crimes. These statements were supported by the presentation of a number of Libyan criminal elements who were infiltrated into our country to carry out the orders of Al-Qadhdhafi and his clique. It is now a real confrontation between us and this regime.

Only right will triumph in such a confrontation, and we have right on our side! Only those who believe in sublime and civilized values will triumph, and these are our values and principles in our dealing with others — friends and brothers. As far as we are concerned, the most treasured brothers and friends are those who are most committed to these values and principles and who are most enthusiastic to defend these values and principles.

Those who turn their back on brotherhood and who trample on the principles of good neighborliness, and who have hatred in their hearts, and who crush the principles of virtues, and who slaughter dignity, and who export vile principles and practices shall taste bitter and utter defeat.

The Tunisian people will triumph thanks to their sons who have all become faithful soldiers — those soldiers who are stationed along the border and those who are vigilant in looking after the country's security, the police, the guards, and the true strugglers, and those who are serving the country in agriculture and industry -- all of whom are heroes behind the lion of the den [Bourguiba] in defense of the homeland and the honor of the nation and the dignity of the people. They are ready and prepared for all eventualities and to shed their blood to the last drop for the sake of the sacred homeland; they are fully determined to teach the greatest of lessons and to throw a stone in the mouth of the spiteful and treacherous who entertain dreams and think such dreams are reality and who have seen the mirage of unity along the horizon of the desert and run toward the mirage.

They are the mirage and we are the reality; we are here to stay even if they do not wish us to stay! They are a mirage — nothing! They will never be anything! This is their fate, and this is our destiny! Two totally different and contradicting fates which shall never meet. Greatness is only for God, his prophet, and the believers.

ETHIOPIA

PMAC Grants Amnesty to 88 Political Prisoners

EA111110 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 0900 11 Sep 85

[Text] The Provisional Military Administration Council [PMAC] has granted amnesty to 88 political and 689 convicted prisoners today.

The aim of our revolution is to build a society in which peace, justice, and prosperity prevail. In line with this and by scoring historical victories through the full participation of the working people, we have been able to reach the eve of forming the people's democratic republic of Ethiopia. Arriving at this historic moment was made possible by overcoming many obstacles and making great sacrifices. The political and convicted prisoners were told about the amnesty by Comrade Endale Tesema, Workers Party of Ethiopia [WPE] Central Committee member and interior minister [title as heard].

In his speech, Comrade Endale Tesema explained the development stage reached by our revolution, the struggle by the working people in various directions to contain the natural problem, build our national economy, and the formation of the PDRE.

In his speech, a representative of the prisoners expressed confidence, on behalf of the others and himself, that they will try to repay the revolutionary government for the amnesty when they return to society according to their means and ability. Our revolution on its [word indistinct] struggle path has overcome all forces that challenged it.

The revolution has also granted amnesty to [word indistinct] from time to time after controlling and educating them, so that they could return to the society and live in peace and contribute their share to the construction of the country. Even now the working people are engaged in a bitter struggle for the triumph of the revolution, under the leadership of the WPE, to correct those who have erred and to speed up our construction plan jointly. In line with this, the revolutionary government has granted amnesty to 88 political prisoners who were arrested after having been found guilty of involvement in counterrevolutionary organizations and breaching the peace of the society, and 689 convicted prisoners, in view of their reformation while under arrest and of various other considerations.

SOMALIA

Radio Halgan Claims 22 Troops Killed, 45 Wounded

EA101942 (Clandestine) Radio Halgan in Somali to Somalia 1700 GMT 10 Sep 85

[Text] An attack launched by the fighters of the Somali National Movement, SNM, wing of the Somali opposition forces, on the enemy forces stationed at Goroyaleh, Bokol region, on Saturday 7 September, 1985 resulted in the killing of 22 soldiers from the forces loyal to the Siad Barre regime and the wounding of 45 others. The reports add that the bases attacked by the SNM fighters included that of the 12th Battalion of the 60th Division of the forces loyal to the Siad Barre regime.

Reports reaching us from SNM bases in southwest Somalia say that the SNM fighters destroyed military hardware including one field gun, known as (nishikaha), one 82-mm field gun, and two SK-43 machine guns [as heard]. The SNM fighters also destroyed the forces' ammunition and rations. The reports say that three of the SNM fighters were martyred and one fighter wounded.

UGANDA

Government Seeks Friendly Relations With DPRK

EA101205 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1000 GMT 10 Sep 85

[Text] Uganda and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea have reaffirmed their readiness to maintain friendly relations between them. In a message to President Kim Il-song of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, DPRK, on the occasion of the 37th anniversary of the founding of the DPRK, the chairman of the Military Council and head of state, General Tito Okello Lutwa expressed the Uganda Government's desire to maintain friendly relations with the DPRK.

Speaking at a reception to mark the occasion, the ambassador of the DPRK in Uganda Yi Sang-il expressed his government's readiness to maintain and further develop the friendly and cooperative relations between the DPRK and Uganda. He said that under the leadership of President Kim Il-song, the government and the people of Korea greatly value the friendly ties with Uganda.

The Uganda Government was represented at the reception by the minister of foreign affairs, Mr Olara Otonu.

Rebel Leaders Urged To Advise Men To Surrender

EA101946 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1500 GMT 10 Sep 85

[Text] The head of state and chairman of the Military Council, General Tito Okello Lutwa, has once again appealed to the leaders of the fighting forces to advise their members who have not yet surrendered to do so while the peace talks are still going on and the door is still open. Gen Tito Lutwa was welcoming some detachments of the fighting forces of FEDEMU [Federal Democratic Movement of Uganda], UFM [United Freedom Movement], UNRF [Ugandan National Rescue Front] who surrendered their arms today in Kampala.

The head of state cautioned soldiers against using guns against civilians who build the country's economy. He stressed the need to build one Uganda and one army through collective responsibility of all the forces which fought the Obote regime. Gen Tito Okello called on all Ugandans to come back home and join hands with their fellow countrymen. The head of state was introduced by the vice chairman of the Military Council and minister of defense, Colonel Wilson Toko, who reported that those who have

surrendered are ready to work together with the UNLA [Uganda National Liberation Army] and to protect the country. Col Toko was happy to note that the fighting forces have responded to the call of the Military Council to have peace negotiations. Present were the prime minister, Abraham Waligo [as heard], members of the Military Council, and several ministers.

Defense Forces Chief Tours Lira, Apac Districts

EA101951 Kampala Domestic Service in English
1700 GMT 10 Sep 85

[Text] The chief of the defense forces, Lieutenant General Bazilio Olara Okello, has assured the people of Lira and Apac Districts that he will do his best to instill discipline in the Uganda National Liberation Army. The Uganda army chief was speaking in Lira at the end of a tour of the two districts to acquaint himself with the general conditions of the people of Aloi, Lira, Apac, Akokoro, and Emolatar. With him were the ministers of health, Dr Obonyo; of transport, Mr Asiyo; of rehabilitation, Dr Kazungu; of lands, minerals and water resources, Dr Omara Ojungu; and a member of the Military Council, Lieutenant Colonel Loumo.

Addressing public meetings wherever he went, the lieutenant general explained that the July coup was carried out to stop further bloodshed in Uganda and advise the people to use the normal administrative procedures in settling their personal problems. He said the people have had enough problems and should therefore unite to pave the way for peace.

The chief of the defense forces accused the former ministers of state for defense, Mr Peter Otai; of state in the office of the president, Mr Chris Rwakasisi; and of internal affairs, Dr Luwuliza Kirunda of misleading Dr Obote who almost gave away a part of Uganda to a foreign guerrilla organization to launch a war against a neighboring country from Uganda. He said Obote rejected the idea because Uganda at that time had many enemies to fight.

In reply to a memorandum presented to him by the elders, Lt Gen Okello condemned the spirit of political persecution that existed within political parties and reiterated the government policy of achieving peace through negotiations. In their memoranda, the people of the two districts expressed support for the new government in realizing its policy. They rejected the rumor that there were some people who want to fight against the Military Council and described it as baseless and totally unfounded.

On behalf of the people of the two districts, Mzee Wacha Oluwol, gave a vote of thanks to the lieutenant general and requested him to convey their unflinching support to the head of state and chairman of the Military Council, General Tito Okello Lutwa, and the government.

CAMEROON

DPRK Party Delegation Arrives in Bafousam

AB092206 Yaounde Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 9 Sep 85

[Text] The visiting North Korean delegation arrived in Bafousam today on the next stop in its provincial shuttle. The delegation, led by alternate member of the North Korean Labor Party [as heard], His Excellency Kim Chae-pong, held talks with western provincial governor, Eyoum Essombe Kanurad. The visitors also traveled to Foumban for a visit to various touristic attractions notably the reputed Foumban artifacts center. The Koreans have so far been to Douala, Fimbe, and Boya, after Yaounde.

ZAIRE

$8 Million Development, Defense Loan From Israel

AB102112 Kinshasa ELIMA in French 21 Aug 85 p 8

[Text] The Israeli Government has granted Zaire a line of credit for $8 million for its development projects and defense needs. This was announced to the press by the Israeli ambassador, Mr Itzhak Sarfaty, at the end of the audience granted him by the head of state on Tuesday at Mount Ngaliema. The Israeli ambassador delivered a message to President Mobutu Sese Seko from the Israeli prime minister, Mr Shimon Peres, in which Peres sums up the discussions held and the decisions arising from them during President Mobutu's official visit to Jerusalem.

In the message, it is also suggested that part of this credit be allocated for the equipment needs of the special presidential brigade and the Kamanyola Brigade, while the use of the remainder is left to the discretion of the Executive Council. Mr Sarfaty remarked that his government decided to accord the credit to Zaire because of the friendship uniting the people of this country and those of the State of Israel, which he said is experiencing the most serious economic crisis of its existence, and crisis which has caused it to effect extremely difficult budget cuts even in strategic fields like defense.

The Israeli Government has also decided to implement the agreement on the guarantee and protection of investments. In this connection, Mr Sarfaty announced that his country's Ministry of Finance will subsidize insurance charges pertaining to Israeli investments or other Israeli capital goods to the benefit of Zaire. An Israeli company dealing in export risks is ready to act similarly and under the same conditions.

In answer to a question on the tension in South Africa, the Israeli ambassador said his government condemns apartheid and that the entire Jewish community of that state has adopted a similar attitude.

BURKINA FASO

Foreign Ministry CDR Statement on Entente Council

AB101515 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 1300 GMT 10 Sep 85

[Statement issued by the Committee for the Defense of the Revolution, CDR, of the Ministry of External Relations and Cooperation on the Entente Council summit in Yamoussoukro; read by Comrade Oumar Maiga, delegate of the CDR to the ministry; date and place not given — live or recorded]

[Text] The heads of state of the Entente Council are meeting in Yamoussoukro, Ivory Coast, on 10 September 1985. As usual, no exact agenda has been made public for this meeting of the subregional organization. According to well-informed sources, the summit is likely to discuss security in member-states of the Entente Council.

Since 4 August 1983, Burkina Faso, in conformity with its principles of noninterference in the domestic affairs of other states and cooperation with peace-loving states, regardless of their political and economic system, has developed a policy of good neighborliness through several concrete acts, among which one can mention its sustained participation in the activities of the Entente Council and, in a wider scope, it has assumed the chairmanship of the ANAD [Nonaggression and Defense Aid Agreement]. With this desire to promote peace and security in the subregion, Burkina Faso was right in expecting from the other partners a clear expression of solidarity and reciprocity. Unfortunately, however, it is sad to note that except for Benin, this has not been the case. In fact, since the advent of the democratic and popular revolution, Burkina Faso has been the victim of multiform attempts of sabotage and destabilization, bombing attempts, sordid assassinations of personalities close to the regime inside and outside the national territory, etc. In the face of such a deplorable situation of events that have befallen the country and bring into question the security and the existence of Burkina Faso, not a single member-country of the Entente Council — except Benin — has expressed solidarity with our country. And now, we are attending a summit of heads of state, convened shortly after a series of explosions in Togo.

Burkina Faso legitimately wonders why different positions are taken concerning the members of the same organization? What security and security for whom are they going to discuss? Waiting for a clear answer to this question, a bureau of the Ministry of External Relations and Cooperation is anxious to let the world know that Burkina has experienced threats and extortion during 2 years.

First point: In Burkina Faso, during 2 years of insecurity, obnoxious and criminal acts have been perpetrated in the military, political, economic, and social fields. The list is long; for example:

1. Plots and anti government strikes by the Trade Union of African Teachers of Upper Volta in March 1984, with an infiltration of commandos into Ghana and an attempted infiltration into Burkina.

2. Sabotage of the headquarters of the daily *L'OBSERVATEUR* by international reactionaries.

3. Sabotage of the grain store with a Machiavellian design to deprive our people of food.

4. A sinister political and destabilizing attempt in May 1984 which has been recorded on tapes available at the General Directorate of Public Security in Ouagadougou.

5. The assassination of Comrade Sawadogo Amadou, deputy commander in chief of the Armed Forces High Command, with a view to creating confusion on the eve of the celebrations of the 1st anniversary of the popular democratic revolution.

6. Renewed outbreak of activities by stateless persons in some of our neighboring countries. Examples are the infiltration of agents unseasonably and provokingly recruited, and the bomb attacks against Captain Thomas Sankara at the Le President Hotel in Yamoussoukro.

7. Criminal explosions at the ammunition depots in Bobo Dioulasso and Ouagadougou in May 1985.

8. The plot of May 1985, with external manifestations like the sophisticated military equipment sneaked in through the Abidjan-Niger railway system, RAN, and seized by the security forces, and the attempted infiltration of mercenaries by the same route. At the entry points and within Ivory Coast, Burkinabe citizens are subjected to all kinds of extortion, physical and psychological assault, swindling followed by maneuvers of intimidation by customs officers and policemen on the trains, arbitrary imprisonment, and police harrassment of Burkinabes with updated travel documents, including officials on missions. Examples are the cases of Comrade Mamadou Traore who was illegally imprisoned for 48 hours although he possessed a mission order and a diplomatic passport; the sordid murder of Valentin Kindia; the arrest and illegal imprisonment of former opponents who have been newly joined the cause of the revolution in order to prevent them from returing to Burkina Faso: witness the declaration of Maquer Ouedraogo.

Second point: Unfriendly attitude.

1. A deceptive, misinformation campaign by the media of certain neighboring countries.

2. The broadcast on Kara Radio of news of the arrest of so-called Burkinabe mercenaries followed immediately by the congratulatory message from President Houphouet-Boigny.

3. A generous hostility [as heard] granted to the armed opponents in Ivory Coast.

4. Joint military maneuvers with unfriendly provocative themes according to which the enemy [word indistinct] always comes from the north.

Third point: Burkina and the security services of Ghana: Considering the indissoluble bonds linking the Ghanaian and Burkinabe revolutions, we want to reaffirm our solidarity with Ghana on a

security level. All moves which might be hostile to the Ghanaian revolution would be considered as a hostile move aimed at the Burkinabe revolution.

The Sectorial Committee of the CDR's Ministry of External Relations and Cooperation of Burkina Faso feels compelled to express the Burkinabe people's indignation over the recent moral and corporal mistreatment of Ghanaian nationals in Ivory Coast. The good neighbourliness, the cornerstone of the Entente Council policy, should be extended to Ghana despite the linguistic barriers set up by colonization.

In light of the foregoing, the Sectorial Committee of the CDR's Ministry of External Relations and Cooperation recommends to the comrade president of Burkina Faso to firmly denounce the selfish attitude consisting in attempting to create heaven for oneself and hell for the others. Security is either for all or for no one.

Captain Thomas Sankara used to say that he who loves his people also loves other peoples.

We, Burkinabe, we love the brotherly people of Mali, Niger, Benin, Togo, Ghana, and Ivory Coast, and we wish we could live in peace with all the peoples of the world. Fully committed to this ideal, the Sectorial Committee of the Ministry of Cooperation and External Affairs of Burkina Faso, calls for the active solidarity between the two peoples in order to make the subregion an area of peace, friendship, and freedom where mutual respect will triumph over narrow-mindedness. The fatherland or death; we shall win!

'Satisfactory' Agricultural Season Noted

AB101545 Paris AFP in French 1018 GMT 7 Sep 85

[Text] Niamey, 7 Sep (AFP) — The result of the agricultural campaign in Burkina Faso was very satisfactory at the end of August because of the important rainfall recorded throughout the country, according to the national radio in a broadcast monitored in Niamey on Friday.

The radio specified that the cereals (millet and sorghum) were sprouting everywhere thanks to rainfall, which has exceeded 500 mm throughout the country except in the Ouahigouya and Dori regions in the northern part of the country which suffered from drought in May and June.

The soil water reserves were normal (about 80 mm), the radio broadcast said but pointed out that the plants were often overrun with weeds.

According to a report from the Center of Agrometeorology and Operational Hydrology of Niamey (Agrhymet), a specialized body of the Permanent Interstate Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel, Burkina Faso should this year record cereal production close to normal and the development of pastures in the pastoral regions, in the northern part of the country, is very satisfactory. Burkina Faso last year recorded a cereal production deficit of 170,000 tons, it is recalled.

GHANA

Embassy in Ivory Coast Repatriates Nationals

AB110758 Paris AFP in English 0746 GMT 11 Sep 85

[Text] Accra, Sept 11 (AFP) — About 447 Ghanaians attacked during last week's widespread anti-Ghanaian rioting in neighbouring Ivory Coast have left Abidjan for home under a repatriation operation organised by the Ghanaian Embassy, it was reported here last night. The reports, quoting diplomats in Abidjan, said the first batch of 200 left on Monday and a second group of 247 were on their way yesterday.

The move by the embassy followed what diplomats called "delaying" tactics by Ivorian authorities over the evacuation of more than 10,000 Ghanaians living in the county who have expressed the wish to be repatriated following last week's incidents. The reports said Ivorian authorities are still refusing berthing and entry permission to a Ghanaian vessel currently docked at Liberia's free port and to a fleet of articulated trucks earmarked to carry out the evacuation exercise. But embassy officials were quoted as saying that they were going ahead with the evacuation because many Ghanaians had been robbed of all their possessions and were now "destitutes" with nowhere to live.

Cuban Women's Delegation Arrives on Visit

AB101505 Accra Domestic Service in English 2100 GMT 9 Sep 85

[Text] The 2-member delegation of the Federation of Cuban Women, now in the country, today urged Ghanaian women to keep their unity and work as one people for the betterment of their nation. The delegation also asked the women to show dedication to their various duties and to work side by side with their male counterparts to achieve progress in the country's national development. The leader, Mrs Olga Heralta, told newsmen in Accra that it is through selfless efforts that Ghanaian women can achieve a lot in the country's development program.

The delegation is in the country at the invitation of the 31st December Women's Movement to exchange experiences and advice. She said a lot of achievements of Cuba today are the results of the efforts of the Cuban women through their help and participation, especially in education and health. She said 39 percent of the work force of Cuba today are women, while about 26 percent are holding positions in that country's national assembly. Mrs Olga disclosed that the Federation of Cuban Women had agreed to help train Ghanaian day care attendants in Cuba as its contribution to Ghana's national development. In this direction, two Ghanaian women are presently undergoing day care training in Cuba in addition to three who have completed intensive courses in preschool training in that country. The delegation leaves on Saturday. Meanwhile two Cuban sports coashes have also arrived in the country to be attached to the proposed sports college at Winneba under a protocol agreement between Ghana and Cuba. They are Eduardo Alvarez Sanchez for boxing and Luis Aldoroleo for athletics. They will meanwhile be working with the Ghanaian coaches by organizing training.

NIGER

Kountche Comments on Talks in FRG, France

AB091330 Niamey Domestic Service in French
0600 GMT 8 Sep 85

[Text] General Seyni Kountche, the chairman of the Supreme Military Council [CMS] and head of state, returned to Niamey yesterday afternoon. The head of state was welcomed on his arrival at the airport by Mr Hamid Algabit, the prime minister, and Lieutenant Colonel (Ali Seydou), the chief of defense staff of the national armed forces. The head of state was later saluted by members of the CMS and the government and several other personalities.

President Seyni Kountche just paid a 4-day official visit to the FRG and a private visit to France. On his return to Niamey, President Seyni Kountche discussed the results of his visit with the national press. Here are his remarks:

[Begin Kountche recording] This visit to the FRG is a follow-up to the one paid to Niger in 1983 by the former Federal President Carstens. It falls, naturally, within the framework of initiatives aimed at strengthening relations between our two countries. These relations, as you know, are more than (?25) years old. With the passage of time, they were diversified, expanded, and consolidated to the point that the German-Niger cooperation today figures among the most dynamic, fruitful, and most promising. The talks we had with the federal authorities centered precisely on this cooperation which is based on our common preoccupation, namely our economic and political concerns both in Africa and other parts of the world. Concerning cooperation between our two countries, it is being developed within the established framework. It essentially covers the fields of (?town), village, and pastoral water supply and rural development. This has led to the creation of a joint commission which just held its seventh session in Bonn by confirming the general guidelines for the utilization of FRG assistance. Two agreements were signed for the (?2 years) of 1985-1986 involving an amount of about (?14) billion CFA and which among other things include the forthcoming execution of a water supply project for the town of Zinder, a very important project, at a cost of I think nearly 5.4 billion CFA; the sinking of boreholes in some urban centers and digging of wells as well as the establishment of pastoral centers at a cost of about 3.7 billion CFA. These wells and pastoral centers concern the departments of Tahoua and Maradi and the urban centers involved are (Gaya, Dosso) [words indistinct] etc. The FRG will also support our efforts in matters of (?microprojects) and the struggle against desert encroachment at a cost of nearly 6 billion CFA. Thus, from the point of view of our bilateral cooperation, the performance is positive. Even leaving figures aside, we derive satisfaction from the efficient, conscientious, and respectful manner in which German aid is utilized in Niger. The FRG is always prepared to do more for Niger, the Sahel, and Africa, generally in a direct manner or through the European Development Fund. It gives priority to the fight against hunger in the world.

From the political point of view, I discussed with my colleagues, the federal president and the chancellor, the dangerous situation that prevails in South Africa and in southern Africa. The current tragedy being inflicted upon the black majority in South Africa and Namibia was reviewed. We also reviewed again the prospects of peace in Chad, Western Sahara, and the Middle East. In general, I noted a margin of identity of views on the global issues discussed. I particularly appreciated my interlocutors' deep compassion concerning the maintenance of international peace and security as well as justice and solidarity among nations of the world. I also took the opportunity during my visit to meet German businessmen, industrialists, financiers, and organizations [words indistinct] of development that have already been making remarkable contributions to our socioeconomic development efforts. In addition to this, I am returning with the sentiment that my visit will have contributed somewhat toward sealing the friendship, confidence, and reciprocal efforts which form the basis for the development of relations between our two peoples and countries. The FRG is not only a well-known partner but also an example of creativity and perseverance. It can offer much to Niger and the Third World countries.

I took the opportunity of my strictly private visit to Paris to hold talks with Mr Francois Mitterrand, the president of the French Republic. At the center of our discussions were specific questions that concern us, especially in the field of rural development. The prospects of the upcoming launching of the all-season crops was at the center of our talks. We are expecting France in the coming few months to give us (?assistance) in establishing of certain infrastructures precisely for these various crops which will permit a general and rapid launching of this project as was the case in 1984. Of course, I did not fail to express to the president of the French Republic the deep gratitude of Niger and its people for the constant and faithful manner in which France gives us its support. President Mitterrand shares with us the great hope of seeing that the current rainfall season meets the expectations of the inhabitants of Niger and I say that this is a demonstration of his (?solidarity) which I greatly appreciate. [End recording]

NIGERIA

12 Military Men, 10 Civilians Appointed Ministers

AB101715 Lagos Domestic Service in English
1700 GMT 10 Sep 85

[Text] Twenty-two Nigerians have been appointed ministers by the Armed Forces Ruling Council. They include 12 military personnel and 10 civilians. Retired Lieutenant General Alani Akinrinade becomes minister of agriculture, water resources and rural development; while Major General Domkat Bali retains his defense portfolio. Others who retained their portfolios are: Major General Mamman Vatsa, for the Federal Captail Territory, Abuja; and Professor Tam David-West, petroleum resources. Newcomers included Professor Jubril Aminu for education; Professor Koye Ransome-Kuti for health; Professor Bola Akinyemi for external affairs; Professor Emmanuel Emovon, science and technology; Dr S.E. Ekong, national planning, and Dr Kalu I. Kalu, finance.

Here is the full list of the ministerial appointments:

Minister of Agriculture, Water Resources, and Rural Development: Retired Lieutenant General A.I. Akinrinade;
Communications: Lieutenant Colonel O.T. Ayuba;
Defense: Major General Domkat Bali;
Education: Professor Jubril Aminu;
Employment, Labor, and Productivity: Rear Admiral Patrick Koshoni;
External Affairs: Professor Bolaji Akinyemi;
Federal Capital Territory: Major General Mamman Vatsa;
Finance: Dr Kalu I. Kalu;
Health: Professor Koye Ransome-Kuti;
Industry: Alhaji Lawan Mala;
Information: Lieutenant Colonel Anthony Ukpo;
Internal Affairs: Lieutenant Colonel J.N. Shagaya;
Justice: Prince Bola Ajibola;
Mines Power and Steel: Alhaji Rilwanu Lukman;
National Planning: Dr S.E. Ekong

Petroleum Resources: Professor Tam David-West;
Social Development, Youth, Sports, and Culture: Lieutenant Colonel Ahmed Abdulahi;
Science and Technology: Professor Emmanuel Emovon;
Trade: Major General M.G. Nasko;
Transport and Aviation: Brigadier Jerry Useni;
Works and Housing: Air Commodore Hamza Abdullahi;
Special Duties: Air Vice Marshal A.I. Shekari
The ministers will be sworn in on Thursday, 12 September 1985 at 2 pm.

Background on Ministers
AB101940 Paris AFP in English 1950 GMT 10 Sep 85

[Text] Lagos, Sep 10 (AFP) — Nigeria's new military authorities today announced the formation of a 22-member cabinet to rule the country following last month's military coup which toppled the regime of Major-General Muhammadu Buhari. The new government retained David Tam-West in the key post of petroleum affairs minister but brought in two new faces to handle the finance and foreign affairs portfolios, repectively given to Kalu I. Kalu and Bolaji Akinyemi.

Mr. Akinyemi was formerly director of the influential Nigerian Institute of International Affairs and was a close advisor to General Murtala Mohamed, who ruled Nigeria from 1975-1976. He is an outspoken advocate of both sanctions against South Africa and boycotting Israel.

Mr. Kalu, who formerly worked at the World Bank, has repeatedly advocated devaluing the Nigerian currency, the naira, and respecting recommendations of the International Monetary Fund as essential for resolving Nigeria's economic problems.

Also included in the new government was Olikoye Ransome-Kuti, a well-known pediatrician named health minister. Mr. Ransome-Kuti is the brother of internationally famous musician Fela Anikulapo-Kuti, an outspoken performer currently serving a five-year prison sentence for breaking Nigeria's strict currency laws.

Another brother of the new health minister, Beko Ransome-Kuti, gained renown for leading a widespread doctors strike last year and was only recently released from several months in prison for his involvement in the movement.

Another well-known figure brought into government was Prince Bola Ajibola, named attorney-general, who as president of the Nigerian Bar Association had been a leading critic of decrees issued under the ousted Buhari regime.

Analysts here said the choices made in forming the new government highlighted the Ruling Military Council's concern with finding a balance between not only civilian and military ministers, but between regions and between new and old faces.

Regional consideration, which weigh heavily in Nigeria given the country's complex ethnic makeup, were evident in the choice of an easterner, Mr. Kalu, to head the Finance Ministry and two westerners to handle foreign affairs and agriculture, a post given to retired Lieutenant-General A.I. Akinrinade.

At the same time, six ministers from the Buhari regime retained their portfolios, including Mines Minister Alhaji Rilwanu Lukman, and two regional governors named under Maj.-Gen. Buhari were named ministers.

The new ministers will be sworn in Thursday.

UK Foreign Secretary Howe Continues Visit

Meets With Babanginda
AB102226 Lagos Domestic Service in English 2100 GMT 10 Sep 85

[Text] President Ibrahim Babanginda says the present administration believes in forging good relations among the comity of nations. Speaking while receiving the visiting British foreign secretary, Sir Geoffrey Howe, today at Dodan Barracks, President Babangida said the Federal Government will strive to restore normal relations with Britain for the benefit of the two countries.

General Babangida described the visit of the British foreign secretary as a positive sign towards that goal. Responding, the visiting British foreign secretary said his country will examine possible areas of assistance in Nigeria in her efforts to revamp the economy.

The chief of General Staff, Commodore Ebitu Ukwiwe, had earlier in the day held talks with Sir Geoffrey during which he expressed hope that the Nigeria-British deliberations will facilitate the improvement of diplomatic relations between the two countries.

Meanwhile, Sir Geoffrey has expressed Britain's desire to put an immediate end to apartheid in South Africa. Speaking with Dodan Barracks correspondent today, he said that for many years, the British Government has applied specific restrictions against the racist regime.

On the Umaru Dikko affair, Sir Geoffrey said the ordinary law applied on the issues was aimed at maintaining the friendship between the two countries.

Discusses Investments

AB102250 Lagos Domestic Service in English
2100 GMT 10 Sep 85

[Text] Nigeria's exports to Britain for the first half of this year reached the record level of over 500 million naira. On the other hand, British exports in Nigeria which stood at more than 700 million naira, were higher than those of last year.

The British foreign secretary, Sir Geoffrey Howe, gave these figures today in Lagos at a luncheon organized by the Nigerian British Chamber of Commerce. He said that 40 percent of British foreign investments were in Nigeria. Sir Geoffrey said there should be no anxiety over relations between both countries because their bonds were too strong to be undermined by temporary misunderstandings.

Earlier, the president of the chamber, Chief J. Akin George, asked Britain and other genuine friends of Nigeria to help in finding solutions to the country's economic problems. He said that Britain, as an influential member of the International Monetary Fund, IMF, Board of Directors, should intervene in the ongoing negotiations between Nigeria and the Fund for obtaining a loan. Chief Akin George warned that British companies and her national economy would adversely affected by whatever economic misfortunes that befell Nigeria.

Commentary on UK Ties

AB101646 Lagos International Service in English
1130 GMT 10 Sep 85

[Station commentary]

[Text] For many years, Nigeria and Britain enjoyed very cordial relations. This was the position during the long period of colonial rule and for a considerable number of years after Nigeria's independence. The cordiality of relations between the two countries was so pronounced that in the postindependence era some Nigerians regarded Britain as their second home. The same was true of Britons living in Nigeria. This condition was created not only by the colonial heritage but also by other factors. During that period, Nigeria was the biggest trading partner of Britain south of the Sahara. Nigeria was supplying mainly raw materials for the British industries. The relations between the two countries were so strong that the first postindependence civilian government of Nigeria nearly entered into a military pact with Britain. The move was averted by the stiff opposition of many organizations, students, and trade unions in Nigeria. In spite of this, relations continued to widen in many areas of (?daily) activities. This was greatly manifested in our system of education, mode of dressing, pattern of development, and even in the eating habits of some Nigerians. The life in Britain was the model. The first military intervention in Nigeria in 1966 however gave the visible signs of straining in the relations between the two countries. There, in Britain, was a parliamentary system of government while Nigeria was having a taste of military regime. The attitude of Britain to the change in Nigeria became more glaring when the civil war broke out. The authorities of Lagos and many Nigerians expected Britain, as a traditional friend, to sympathize with them and offer assistance to Nigeria, especially for the supply of arms and ammunition at preferential prices. Britain did not do that and Nigeria was forced to shop for arms in other countries to (?prosecute) the war to a successful conclusion. Not only this, through a reconciliation, reconstruction, and rehabilitation program, the then military government was able to keep Nigeria united with very little assistance from Britain. With the restoration of economic stability and the (?repose) of confidence on Nigeria, relations between the country and Britain began to pick up and this was highlighted by the [word indistinct] and the nonaligned posture of the Nigerian Government. Then came the Murtala-Obasanjo military government with a new and more positive foreign policy. The new policy had Africa as its centerpiece. In line with this posture, Nigeria took many decisive actions at many international forums, some of which have (?reshaped) the map of Africa, particularly the stand of Nigeria on the issues of independence for Angola and Zimbabwe. These actions did not go down well with Britain and some of her Western allies. Consequently there was once more a lull in the Anglo-Nigerian relations. Another point to note was the linkage of Nigeria by the British Government with an abortive attempt to kidnap Umaru Dikko from Britain. This was in spite of abundant evidence to the contrary and that episode is now history but fugitive Umaru Dikko's issue is still far from settled. It remains today an obstacle to the full restoration of better relations between Nigeria and Britain. That is why the visit to Nigeria by Sir Geoffrey Howe is regarded as a conciliatory gesture to normalize relations between Nigeria and Britain. It will provide an opportunity for the British foreign secretary to directly feel the pulse of Nigerians on many burning issues such as the question of Umaru Dikko and other former public officers who are hiding in Britain. Also there are issue of (?OPEC) in which Britain is playing a role and which could be unfavorable to Nigeria. Britain must realize that better relations with Nigeria can only be restored if all these issues are resolved.

Papers Comment on Visit

AB101104 Lagos International Service in English
0830 GMT 10 Sep 85

[From the press review]

[Text] Four papers, the *DAILY TIMES*, the *PUNCH*, the *NIGERIAN TRIBUNE*, and the *DAILY STAR*, comment on the visit of the British foreign secretary, Sir Geoffrey Howe, to Nigeria. The papers agree that the visit will provide another opportunity for a closer look at Anglo-Nigerian relations.

The *TIMES* wants the Federal Government to use Sir Geoffrey Howe's visit to convey its position on the Umaru Dikko and other fugitives affair more elaborately and forcefully to Britain.

As regards the situation in South Africa, the paper says the British foreign minister should be made to get a clearer picture on the reasons for Nigeria's mounting indignation against Britain over her continuing duplicity in the struggle against racism.

The *PUNCH* says Sir Geoffrey Howe's visit will amount to nothing if the fundamental issues that stand in the way of virile Anglo-Nigerian relations are not promptly resolved. It contends that Britain must respect Nigeria as a sovereign state with a rich cultural heritage and a glorious (?future).

And the *NIGERIAN TRIBUNE* says that the fact that the visit, which was arranged during the ousted Buharai administration, is allowed to take place provides ground for optimism and a rapprochement between the two countries.

Another area that readily breeds optimism, according to the *TRIBUNE*, is the restoration of full diplomatic status between Nigeria and Britain. It contends that the quick congratulatory message from the British prime minister to President Ibrahim Babangida is a sign that Britain is anxious to bury the hatchet. The *TRIBUNE* expresses the hope that the visit will make Britain more sympathetic towards Nigeria's debt repayment and rescheduling difficulties. It also hopes that British firms will impose stringent economic sanctions on racist South Africa to hasten the inevitable end of apartheid.

The *DAILY STAR*, on its part, says the visit is to reassure the Federal Military Government that Britain does not work against Nigeria in spite of what has happened. But one issue which the paper wants the government to stress during discussions with the foreign minister is that of apartheid South Africa, which has continued to receive British support. The *DAILY STAR* says it abhors a government which preaches freedom and human rights to other people only to negate same when the fate of blacks in South Africa is discussed. It, however, submits that the visit is more to the advantage of Britain.

The four papers wish Sir Geoffrey Howe a happy stay in Nigeria.

Further Press Comment
AB111008 Lagos Domestic Service in English
0900 GMT 11 Sep 85

[From the press review]

[Text] The *NEW NIGERIAN* and the *GUARDIAN* comment on the visit of the British foreign minister, Sir Geoffrey Howe, to the country. The papers believe the visit will afford Nigeria and Britain the opportunity to discuss issues that have (?affected) the relations between them. The *NEW NIGERIAN* observes that relations between the two countries have never been on equal basis and attributes this to the British failure to accord Nigeria the respect due to her as a sovereign nation. It says the strained relations between them is as a result of misunderstandings on the issues of the fugitves, the stringent conditions demanded by the British Government for goods destined for Nigeria, and continued British support for racist South Africa. The *NEW NIGERIAN* contends that (?it remains now for) Britain to demonstrate that the events of the past 2 years or so were genuine mistakes and that she is prepared to correct them. Wishing Sir Geoffrey Howe a happy stay in the country, the *NEW NIGERIAN* submits that it is in the interest of both countries to put their differences behind as quickly as possible.

The *GUARDIAN*, on its part, offers a number of suggestions on how to normalize relations between the two countries. It advises the Federal Government to make Britain appreciate the country's economic problems and to provide assistance in various forms to solve them. Nigeria's present predicaments, the paper says, arise mainly from her trade with Western countries particularly Britain.

On South Africa, the *GUARDIAN* notes that the intransigence of the racist government on the issue of the introduction of acceptable reforms for ending apartheid stems from the support it receives from Britain and other Western countries. It wants Britain to bring her influence to bear on the Pretoria regime to change its policy of racial discrimination, arguing that this can be done by a halt in all forms of support to the racists. The *GUARDIAN* suggests that the (?strengthening) of relations between the two countries should be determined by (?Britain's) response to the yearnings of blacks in South Africa and indeed the international community.

Kaduna Sets Up Detainee Investigation Committee
AB100930 Lagos Domestic Service in English
0600 GMT 10 Sep 85

[Text] In Kaduna State, a task force has been set up to investigate cases of civil and political detainees for possible review. Membership of the committee is drawn from the police, the Nigerian Security Organization, the military intelligence, the Nigerian Bar Association, and the state judiciary.

Addressing the members, the state governor, Major Abubakar Umar, said the task of economic recovery could only be accomplished in an atmosphere of peace and justice.

11 Detainess Released
AB101858 Kaduna Domestic Service in English
1700 GMT 10 Sep 85

[Text] The Kaduna State government has released 11 detainees. A government statement in Kaduna today said they are mostly civil servants and private individuals. It said the committee to look into cases of detainees and persons who had served prisons terms for 10 years and above would be inaugurated tomorrow. The government said the establishment of the committee is a demonstration of the determination of the new military administration to ensure human rights.

Increased Cooperation Within ECOWAS Sought
AB101846 Lagos Domestic Service in English
1500 GMT 10 Sep 85

[Text] Nigeria has called for increased cooperation among members of the Economic Community of West African State [ECOWAS]. President Ibrahim Babangida said in Lagos today that Nigeria will call for another meeting between her and three of her neighbors soon. He was speaking when he received a special envoy of the Togolese president, General Gnassingbe Eyadema. The envoy, who is also Togo's minister of petroleum

[title as heard], Mr Barry Barque, told President Babangida about acts of sabotage against his country by persons he described as illegal aliens.

Army Chief Vows Emphasis on Soldiers' Welfare

AB101515 Lagos Domestic Service in English
1200 GMT 10 Sep 85

[Text] The chief of army staff, Major General Sanni Abacha, has said that greater emphasis will be placed on the welfare of all officers and men of the army. Addressing officers from all formation of the 2d Mechanized Division in Ibadan yesterday, Gen Abacha advised them to make judicious use of available resources and warned against lobbying for appointment.

SENEGAL

Diouf Receives South Korean Envoy, Message

AB092115 Dakar Domestic Service in French
1300 GMT 9 Sep 85

[Text] Lu Song-chon, a special envoy of South KoreanPresident Chon Tu-hwan, was received in audience this morningby President Abdou Diouf. At the end of the audience, theSouth Korean emissary, who was the bearer of a message fromPresident Chon Tu-hwan to President Abdou Diouf, expressedthe sentiments of gratitude of the Korean people for the warmreception and hospitality accorded his delegation, beforespeaking of his discussions with President Abdou Diouf.

[Begin Lu Song-chon recording in Korean, followed by French translation] First of all, I delivered a message fromthe president of the Republic of Korea to his Senegalesecounterpart. The message contains his congratulations onPresident Diouf's recent elections as OAU chairman, andin this regard we stressed the need to strengthen, henceforth,the cooperation between Korea and the OAU, obviously, underthe direction of the Senegalese head of state. During themeeting, the president and I discussed a number of issues andwe noted that in bilateral relations for example, thanks to theincrease in exchanges of visits at the presidential level andbetween members of government, parliamentarians, and businessmen,our relations have strengthened and continue to grow in allsectors, which demonstrates that our cooperation will be exemplary one day at the level of South-South cooperation as has always advocated by our head of state. [End recording]

TOGO

Eyadema, Niger's Kountche Arrive From Ivory Coast

AB102327 Lome Domestic Service in French
2200 GMT 10 Sep 85

[Excerpt] The founding chairman of the Rally of the Togolese People and president of the republic returned to Lome this evening from Yamoussoukro, Ivory Coast, accompanied by his brother and friend, Brigadier General Seyni Kountche, Niger president of the republic.

Joint Communique Issued After Talks With Benin

AB102051 Lome Domestic Service in French
1230 GMT 10 Sep 85

[Joint communique issued at the end of meeting of Togolese and Beninese officials held in Lome on 9 September]

[Text] Within the framework of regular consultations decided by the heads of state of the People's Republic of Benin and the Republic of Togo, General Mathieu Kerekou and General Gnassingbe Eyadema, in order to revitalize and consolidate the fraternal, friendly, and cooperative relations existing between the countries, a working session was held in Lome on 9 September, 1985 between delegations of the two countries made up of ministers of foreign affairs, interior, and justice accompanied by their experts.

At the end of the meeting [words indistinct] particularly on ways and means to further strengthen the friendship and cooperation between Benin and Togo, the two delegations, after a thorough examination of the prevailing situation in Togo, reaffirmed the urgent need for the two governments to guarantee within each country, security, peace, and stability, which are essential for development. The two delegations, concerned with peace and security in our subregion, strongly condemned the acts of sabotage and terrorism which were carried out in Lome in August 1985, as well as those responsible for these criminal acts. They also reaffirmed their firm attachment to close cooperation between their two governments to fight against criminal terrorist maneuvers of destabilization wherever they may come from.

The Beninese delegation expressed to the Togolese people and to President Gnassingbe Eyadema the unflinching support and profound fraternal sympathy of the Beninese people and their president, Gen Mathieu Kerekou. It expressed its gratitude to the Togolese Government for the fraternal and warm reception accorded it during its stay in Togo.

The Togolese delegation, on its part, assured the Beninese delegation of the sentiments of solidarity of the Togolese people and begged it to kindly convey to the brotherly people of Benin and to President Mathieu Kerekou, the sincere thanks of the Togolese people and President Gnassingbe Eyadema.

Issued in Lome on 9 September, 1985.

Workers Group Receives Soviet Cement Donation

AB061031 Lome Domestic Service in French
2200 GMT 5 Sep 85

[Excerpt] The Soviet Union has donated more than 1,000 tons of cement to Togo. To be more precise, it was the Central Council of Soviet Trade Unions that made the donation to the National Confederation of Togolese Workers [CNTT]. The donation was officially made this afternoon at the Labor Exchange Office in the presence of Sergey Shaverdyan, Soviet ambassador to Togo, and (Nanguo Balabo), secretary general of the CNTT.

ANGOLA

Diplomatic Ties Established With Suriname

MB100800 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1900 GMT 9 Sep 85

[Text] The People's Republic of Angola and the Republic of Suriname established diplomatic relations on 6 September, thus realizing the desire to develop ties of cooperation and friendship. Outside the proceedings of the Eighth Ministerial Conference of the Nonaligned Countries, Afonso Van Dunem Mbinda, the Angolan minister of external relations, and Erik Tjon Kie Sim, his counterpart from Suriname, signed the accord establishing diplomatic relations between the two countries. The two ministers expressed the common desire to develop cooperation on the basis of mutual benefit and the principles of international law, mutual respect for sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity, noninterference and nonintervention in the internal affairs of each state, and in the peaceful resolution of their differences.

It is worth stressing that during the conference, Erik Tjon Kie Sim, the minister of foreign affairs of Suriname, pointed out that his country defends the principles of peaceful coexistence among peoples, cooperation in many fields, and the anti-imperialist struggle for liberation and national independence. He also said that his country supports the struggle of the peoples of southern Africa.

MI-25 Helicopter Shot Down by UNITA

MB110644 (Clandestine) KUP in Portuguese to Southern and Central Africa 0600 GMT 11 Sep 85

[Text] Free Land of Angola, 11 Sep KUP — One more MI-25 helicopter was shot down on Saturday by the UNITA armed forces at Cunjamba, 60 km east of Cuito Cuanavale, according to a FALA general staff communique issued on 9 Spetember which was signed by Chief of General Staff Brigadier Alberto Joaquim Vinana Chendovava.

According to the communique, the MI-25 helicopter with registration No. H315 was downed while trying to support the 8th and 13th FAPLA brigades engaged in a current offensive. The aircraft and its crew were burned to ashes.

UNITA Updates Casualties in 8-9 Sep Fighting

PA111330 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1310 GMT 11 Sep 85

[Text] Lisbon, 11 Sep (EFE) — The antigovernment National Union For the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA) movement announced here today that its forces killed 83 Angolan soldiers in fighting on 8 and 9 September in that country's provinces.

According to Jonas Savimbi's movement, in the mideastern Province of Moxico on the Cazombo front, 71 soldiers of the 14th and 63d Brigades were killed, 238 were wounded, 12 were captured, and a MiG-23 was downed.

In the southeastern Province of Cuando Cubango on the Mavinga front, soldiers of the 7th and 25th Brigades sustained 12 casualties and an MI-25 helicopter was downed. According to the communique, the helicopter was manned by Portuguese named Manuel Sacadura and Antonio Abreu.

UNITA also claimed credit for the attack and occupation of the township of Marimba in the northern Province of Malange, and Canjala in the central coastal province of Benguela.

LESOTHO

King Returns From State Visit to PRC

MB101258 Maseru Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 10 Sep 85

[Text] His Majesty King Moshoeshoe II arrived in Maseru this morning at 1015. He returned home at the end of his first state visit to the People's Republic of China. His majesty and his delegation visited China at the invitation of the Chinese president, Mr Li Xiannian. During their stay in China, his majesty and his delegation visited several historical places and other places of importance, including a large dairy farm where a cow gave birth during his majesty's visit. The calf was named (Tsemeli) by his majesty.

Our reporter, who accompanied his majesty to China, said on arrival that the visit had been highly successful. His majesty arrived in Maseru aboard the new Lesotho Airways aircraft which was officially handed over to the Lesotho Government by the Swedish ambassador to Lesotho and Botswana yesterday. The aircraft is a gift from the Swedish Government.

SOUTH AFRICA

P.W. Botha: RSA Prepared to Negotiate Citizenship

MB110820 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0816 GMT 11 Sep 85

[Text] Bloemfontein, Sept 11, SAPA — The South African Government is prepared to negotiate on the restoration of citizenship to people living within the borders of Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda and Ciskei who lost their citizenship as a result of independence.

This was annoucned by the state president, Mr P.W. Botha, at the congress of the Free State National Party in Bloemfontein.

He said he wished to state emphatically that the sovereignty of the independent homelands was not in dispute. "It is, however, undeniable that they form part of the southern Africn community in the broader sense."

Mr Botha said that, during the past four decades, National Party governments had at various stages adopted certain policy stances with regard to the political rights of black communities in South Africa.

Those policies had been based on the "practical situations and demands" at the time.

"Thus it was accepted at a certain stage that the independence of countries which had previously formed part of South Africa necessarily entails that all the members of the national groups of the country in question must exchange their South African citizenship for that of the newly independent country.

"This principle was also applied to those persons who did not physically inhabit such a country."

Subsequent experience had shown that all the memebrs of the communities concerned did not exercise their political rights through the constitutional structures of those states. Various investigations into the matter had confirmed this fact.

"Because of these realities it has become necessary to reconsider and revise this policy," Mr Botha said.

"Since there are conflicting interpretations of and views on this matter, I wish to given an unequivocal exposition of the present legal positions."

Mr Botha said: "When the Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda and Ciskei became independent, all black persons linked to these countries — including those persons who resided permanently in South Africa and who still do so — lost their South African citizenship and became citizens of one of those four countries.

"On the other hand, black persons linked to one of the self-governing territories within South Africa, such as KwaZulu or Qwa Qwa, always were and still are South African citizens.

"The loss of their South African citizenship led to frustrations among those concerned, particularly those people who permanently live within the republic and those who in many cases were born here.

"These strong feelings were due to a sense of rejection and the perception that they were being cut off from South Africa's financial and economic resources.

"These attitudes were made very clear to us during the numerous discussions which my colleagues and I had with black leaders, both from the urban areas and from self-governing territories."

"The matter was also raised by the leaders of the independent countries. I want to thank all of them emphatically for the contribution they have made — and are still making — to the peaceful evolution of our sub-continent. I know that we can count on their continued assistance in building a bright future for southern Africa."

Mr Botha said the special cabinet committee on constitutional development had looked into the matter more closely. In April, he had been in a position to announce the government's acceptance of the principle that the loss of South African citizenship would no longer be regarded as a necessary result of any other self-governing territory's decision to take independence. After further investigations and numerous discussions, he was now in a position to announce further proposals accepted by the cabinet.

He had said in his policy speech on January 25 that the government accepted the permanent settlement of a large number of black people within the republic, outside the borders of the independent and self-governing states. "I furthermore stated unequivocally that the legitimate political aspirations of these communities will be accommodated by structures within South Africa, both for their own and general affairs.

"As you all know, this matter is presently first on our political agenda. We must consequently accept the South African citizenship of those black people who lost their citizenship because of the independence of Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda and Ciskei, but who permanently reside in South Africa.

"The governments of these four countries have already been informed and the matter will be discussed with them.

"The necessary legislative amendments will then be enacted in cooperation with these governments as soon as possible, in order to restore the South African citizenship of these people," Mr Botha said.

"There are of course also millions of people who live within the borders of the four independent countries which previously formed part of South Africa. I wish to state emphatically that the sovereignty of these states is not in dispute whatsoever. It is, however, undeniable that they form part of the South African community in a broader sense."

Mr Botha said that, as he had already mentioned, the leaders of these countries had in various discussions also raised requests of citizenship with regard to their own inhabitants.

"I am prepared to negotiate this with these independent countries. But we have alreay informed them of the contents of this statement.

"If they are willing to enter into further discussions about this matter, the details will be worked out in consultation with each of them respectively.

"Thus, the South African Government is prepared to negotiate with these four governments about restoring the South African citizenship of members of the black communities residing within the borders of Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda and Ciskei, who lost that citizenship as a result of independence.

"We propose that this be done on the basis of dual citizenship, which implies that these persons may have the option of accepting South African citizenship as a second citizenship in addition to their current citizenship of, for example, Transkei."

This was in accordance with his announcement in April that independence should not automatically entail the loss of South African citizenship. "It is additional proof of the governemnt's willingness to react to the agendas of those on the other side of the negotiating table.

"The method of identification as a South African citizen is

closely linked to the issue of citizenship as such. It is arleady known that uniform identity documents will be issued to all population groups in the future," the president said.

"Leaders of black communities, both urban and from the self-governing territories, in the past requested at various times that the status of black persons as South African citizens and not only the ethnic relationship, be expressly stated in their identity documents. The government gladly accedes to this request and announcements to this regard will be made soon.

"These important decisions to which I have just referred are the result of, inter alia, the drive and understanding of many black leaders in various spheres.

"This is the manner in which we will build a common future and not by throwing stones and carrying red flags. This is the manner in which we will create an orderly society with a place for all our children, and not by shouting slogans on international television.

"South African leaders of all groups will come to terms and find solutions among themselves, not only on the issue of citizenship, but also on other political, social and economic problems," Mr Botha said.

Possible Referendum

MB110926 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0924 GMT 11 Sep 85

[Text] Bloemfontein Sept 11 SAPA — The state president, Mr P.W. Botha, today promised to call a referendum if there was a need to bring about "drastic fundamental change" to accommodate black political rights in a new constitutional structure.

Mr Botha made his promise at the end of a statement regarding black citizenship. He was addressing the National Party Congress in Bloemfontein.

He said he would repeat the undertaking he had made when considering constitutional changes for the accommodation of coloureds and Indians in 1982.

"Just as with the coloured and Indian inclusion in the constitution, if there is fundamental drastic change necessary (to accommodate blacks) then we will go to the nation for a final decision," he said.

On U.S. Call for Statement

MB111011 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1009 GMT 11 Sep 85

[Text] Bloemfontein, Sept 11, SAPA — The American ambassador to South Africa, Mr Herman Nickel, was "fighting phantoms" on the issue of a declaration of intent on political change, the state president, Mr P.W. Botha, said today.

In a preamble to an announcement on black citizenship to the Free State National Party Congress in Bloemfontein, Mr Botha said he had never declared himself willing to make a statement of intent.

He said the Soviet Union and political parties in the United States had particular goals in South Africa but that the republic rejected prescriptions from them.

"I appeal to the whole country outside the National Party, to all well-meaning, reasonable and honest South Africans to take hands and to sweep in front of our own door and take the raod of renewal, reform and freedom as South Africans determine it and not as Russia or America wishes to determine it."

Mr Botha said he would cooperate with black leaders in South Africa but recipes and formulas could not be imported by the U.S. ambassador or any other ambassador.

"I see the United States ambassador has arrived here with a letter for me, which I have not yet had the opportunity to read.

"I see, however, that he says that a statement of intent is no longer enough, but I have never said that I am in favour of such a statement of intent. In fact, I rejected it," Mr Botha said.

"He is fighting with windmills," Mr Botha said.

He said he would talk to all black leaders inside and outside the homelands who rejected violence, in order to find solutions.

"But as long as I am leader of the country we will not talk with perpetrators of violence," Mr Botha said to loud and sustained applause.

Just as the NP had in the past taken the lead in "freeing South Africa from the colonial yoke," the government was in the process of removing the remnants of colonialism from South Africa.

"But one thing has become clear, we are fighting against the organised lie in the international arena."

His announcement in parliament of an offer to consider the release of Nelson Mandela had been welcomed locally and by leaders abroad as an initiative to break the cycle of violence. "Then suddenly the devil broke loose, the international lie had been waiting to submerge the country in chaos."

In spite of this, the government had continued with its peace intitiative. "This government does not have the make-up that will allow South Africa to be converted to confusion (Warboel)," he said.

He believed a quote from Paul Kruger was appropriate: "They do not want the vote, they want our country."

He said there should be no doubt about "Soviet goals or the goals of political parties in the USA who wanted to use South Africa for their own purposes in their elections."

America could profitably sweep in front of its own door, "and they can begin with the red Indians who are living in squalor in their own reserves and with their ghettos."

The American parties were all involved in "opportunistic stunts" to gain power in the U.S.

"But we have our self respect and pride and we will stnad up for it," Mr Botha said.

P.W. Botha Says Sanctions Will Fail
MB101915 Johannesburg Television Service in Afrikaans 1700 GMT 10 Sep 85

[Text] The state president says sanctions against countries in most cases in the past have failed, and he believes that this will be the case with the campaign against South Africa.

Mr P.W. Botha said today in Pretoria that the republic's economy is strong enough to withstand such a campaign.

[Begin Botha recording] The sanctions campaign is in the first place a struggle between American political parties overAmerican domestic politics. South Africa is just the whipping boy which serves as an excuse for their struggle over how the strongest measures should be used. A well-known writer said recently that America is busy conducting an immoral war in the name of morality against us.

President Reagan's standpoint is disappointing, as I said in my statement last night, because sanctions are nothing more than a form of warfare. In most cases where sanctions have been imposed against countries, they have failed. I believe that it will be the same in South Africa's case for various reasons. First, South Africa will now be prescribed to from outside. Second, South Africa's economy is strong enough to withstand a sanctions campaign. Third, the injustice of sanctions will soon be evident to those who believe that Free World trade must receive preference. [End recording]

Buthelezi Calls U.S. Sanctions 'Responsible'
MB101704 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1640 GMT 10 Sep 85

[Text] Ulundi, Sep 10, SAPA — The South African Government could count itself extremely lucky that President Reagan had been "so restrained and responsible" in reacting to the indignation that apartheid had aroused among Americans, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, the chief minister of KwaZulu, said today. He was commenting on President Reagan's decision to impose selective sanctions against South Africa.

Chief Buthelezi said it was the "recalcitrance" of the state president, Mr P.W. Botha, "so evident in his address to the National Party [NP] congress in Durban," which had so consolidated views in the United States and elsewhere that the international community now needed to express itself clearly and strongly in opposition to apartheid.

The chief accused the National Party of delivering "one body blow after another" against the South African economy. This had been done against a body of black opinion which was moving the country to a reconciled future and against improved international relations.

Chief Buthelezi said the deputy foreign minister, Mr Louis Nel, was on record as saying the United States should have calculated the consequences for the whole of southern Africa of U.S. pressure on South Africa.

But the real culprit was the SA Government — the National Party's refusal to enter into negotiations with black South Africans about power sharing "and the fact that it persists in holding a whip hand over neighbouring states, thus threatening their well-being."

"My own opposition to the disinvestment campaign remains unaltered and will remain unaltered by anything that Western governments may do while I work within the mandate which I now have.

"My position in opposition to disinvestment and to the economic isolation of South Africa is authored by ordinary black South Africans.

"In terms of my oft-repeated reasoning, I continue my rejection of disinvestment as a strategy which we can support. But of all the possible times of economic sanctions which could be applied to SA, the sanctions announced by President Reagan probably rank among the most responsible that a Western head of state could push for, given the climate in the international community, and the climate in the U.S. itself."

President Reagan had shown the world that his constructive engagement policy was conditional upon its producing results.

"I see the measures which President Reagan has announced as warning measures, foretelling of hardening American attitudes if meaningful change does not take place in our country within the relatively near future," the chief said.

"I cannot see the measures which President Reagan has announced as damaging to the growth base of the SA economy, and given the ingenuity of the SA business community, the measures announced will not have a very great impact on the country's daily economic life," he added.

Mr Nel had argued that the measures, even if they are relatively innocuous in themselves, "will have a ripple effect across the world and edge Western European governments into adopting similar measures which, if viewed accumulatively, could be very damaging, not only to SA but to southern Africa."

"We black South Africans who seek fundamental change through non-violent means and who are prepared to enter the politics of negotiation, call on the state president and the SA Government to take Mr Louis Nel's warning seriously and to do something on their home front which will stop the Reagan administration's measures from snowballing into internationally coordinated action which will in fact be detrimental to SA," the chief said.

Every black South African and the whole world wanted to know "where Mr P.W. Botha is leading our country."

"He talks about negotiations with blacks, but he does not establish the necessary climate in which those negotiations can take place.

"He talks about having consultations about the political development of black SA but he's not prepared to state the parameters within which he is prepared to negotiate."

The chief said he had issued a draft declaration of intent "which I believe black and white leaders in our country can sign, but Mr P.W. Botha neither accepts it nor rejects it but argues that there's no need for it, whether it be a good declaration or a bad declaration."

In this and other ways, the state president "flys in the face of reason and he discredits himself and his government in the eyes of the international community."

"He alienates himself from those on whom he should be relying to make black/white negotiations a reality. The international community sees this. They tell him that they see this, and yet he fails to give the lead which the majority of South Africans and the world are demanding."

The "body blows" the NP had given to the SA economy were damaging.

"The body blows the NP is striking against black opinion moving our country towards a reconciled future is damaging. The body blows which the SA Government is striking against improved international relationships is damaging. The SA Government must cease damaging that which is so valuable and heed President Reagan and other Western leaders who genuinely do have SA's interests at heart and look to the SA Government to make it possible for the Western world to play a meaningful role, not only in SA, but in the whole of southern Africa," the chief said.

Commentary Criticizes Reagan Sanctions
MB110743 Johannesburg International Service in English 0630 GMT 11 Sep 85

[Station commentary: "President Reagan and Sanctions"]

[Text] It is ironic that the sanctions announcement made by President Ronald Reagan on South Africa has come at a time when never before in its history has the South African Government introduced so many reforms aimed at moving away from discrimination. Certainly it is true that President Reagan, through his action, preempted more severe measures against South Africa, but nevertheless a precedent has been created which could give momentum to the pro-sanctions campaigners. This would be a great tragedy for the country, and particularly for the black people of South Africa and this country's neighbors. It has been pointed out repeatedly that sanctions, and even limited sanctions, would hurt the very people whom the sanctions campaigners want to help. There is no way that sanctions can be so selective that they harm only the whites of South Africa. Black people will lose jobs and their standards of living will deteriorate.

In addition, states neighboring South Africa, such as Lesotho, Swaziland, and Botswana, have declared repeatedly that sanctions agaisnt South Africa would prove extremely detrimental to their economy. These are not issues that have been properly reflected in the foreign media. The picture of South Africa being projected abroad is that of a country in flames. It is the picture of a repressive regime inflicting the most oppressive policies on the black people of this country. It is a picture of black-white confrontation.

These views in no way reflect the actual situation in the country. Unrest is dwindling, and at its worst it was very limited. In government circles, change is the operative word, and President Reagan himself has called the Botha government a reformist government and has said it can in no way be regarded as totalitarian. The conflict in this country is not between black and white; it is mainly between black and black.

In the final analysis, South Africa does not need pressure from abroad to convince this country's government that change is required. It is happening in the interests of all the country's peoples, and where it happens it has been done through peaceful negotiation.

Foreign interference in South Africa's internal afairs merely hardens the attitude of people and creates conditions which are not conducive to reform.

P.W. Botha Criticizes 'Campaign' Against RSA
MB101742 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1730 GMT 10 Sep 85

[Text] Johannesburg, Sep 10, SAPA — The "campaign" locally and abroad against South Africa was not a matter of morality but one aimed at undermining law and order in the country and obtaining power, the state president, Mr P.W. Botha, said tonight.

Addressing a Rand Afrikaans University audience on the subject of morality, Mr Botha said South Africa's critics "often live a dream world."

He said they did not take into consideration that South Africa had the economies and ways of life of both First and Third Worlds.

"For those who orchestrate the campaign against us, it is not really a matter of morality in the South African political system. To them it is a matter of the obtaining of power.

"It is a matter of creating a climate to undermine law and order, and to break down our faith in our cause by causing doubt and uncertainty on the pretext of morality," Mr Botha said.

South Africa was a "microcosm of the world...where the people of the First World and Third World meet...where the emotions of hatred and guilt are unloaded.

"South Africa is caught in the crush-pen between the First World and the Third World, with the Soviet Union and its clients as catalysts for the battle against South Africa."

Mr Botha said South Africa was one of the countries hardest hit by "selective morality."

Segregation and discrimination by whites against other whites was tolerated worldwide, as well as by whites against non-whites, such as against the North American Indians, the Aborigines and the Maoris.

"Segregation and discrimination by non-whites are tolerated against any group: white, brown or black. It is considered rightful as reprisal for theinjustice in the past."

South African whites, in contrast, did not "exterminate" the non-whites, but "groups were recognised, developed and given self-determination.

"Here, whites introduced and propagated the Christian belief in the right manner. It remains our most important task."

Mr Botha said that to him, as a Christian, "the criterion for morality lies in the doctrines of the Christian faith.

"But nowhere does Christ teach me to commit suicide for the sake of my neighbour."

Mr Botha said reform remained the priority of the government, and this policy would be pursued "within a framework of order, peace, safety and progress...."

He said the government was committed to morality on a wide range of matters, a policy reflected in the preamble to the 1983 constitution.

The commitment to pursue various objectives about human rights, he added, could also be found in:

— The independence of the country's judiciary and the equality of all under the law,

-- The furthering of the contentment and spiritual and material welfare of all in the country,

— Respect for and protection of human dignity, life, freedom and property,

— The protection and furthering of the self-determination of population groups and peoples,

— The furthering of private initiative and effective competition.

Heunis Views Political Participation by Blacks
MB111020 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1011 GMT 11 Sep 85

[Text] Bloemfontein, Sept 11, SAPA — The political future of whites, coloureds and Asians would not be finalised until the political future and participation of black communities in South Africa had been resolved, the minister of constitutional development, Mr Chris Heunis, said in Bloemfontein today.

Addressing the Free State National Party Congress, he said that, if there had ever been a time for a unilateral formulation of solutions by a single group in South Africa, that time was now over.

"It is no longer a question as to whether blacks can be accommodated in the political system, but how it can be done while safeguarding self-determination and civilised values."

He believed it was possible to succeed in this as there was a growing appreciation among black leaders that it was in their people's interest that the position of the whites be safeguarded.

There were two basic directions for change — evolution or violence. "Both processes demand success for themselves and our responsibility is to create a perception within the black communities that negotiation delivers greater success than violence."

Those who had, for political expediency, claimed that the government had excluded blacks from negotiation had "violated the truth." They did not understand the intensity with which the concept of rejection had been experienced by blacks.

"We will have to do everything to gain the trust, hope and expectations of the black communities," Mr Heunis said.

"The political future of whites is not finalised, nor is the political future of coloureds or Asians, until the political future and participation of black communities in South Africa is finalised."

Mr Heunis warned that there was a psychosis over the credibility of black leaders with whom the governemnt was negotiating. It was said that they were only those who worked within the system or agreed with the government. This was an "infamous lie."

The government negotiated on a wide spectrum with political, business and religious leaders but talks could not take place in public — only the results were announced in public.

Examples of such negotiations that had been announced were the investigation of South African citizenship, the acceptance of the permanence of black communities in South Africa and their recognition in the development of political structures.

PFP Urges 'Dismantling of Apartheid'
MB100708 Johannesburg SAPA in English
2032 GMT 9 Sep 85

[Text] Cape Town Sep 9 SAPA — The South African Government had tragically squandered the borrowed time given to it by the Reagan administration, Mr Colin Eglin, the Progressive Federal Party spokesman of foreign affairs, said tonight.

In his reaction to U.S. President Ronald Reagan's announcement of limited sanctions against South Africa, Mr Eglin said Mr PW Botha now had to act quickly because time was running out for South Africa.

In a statement, Mr Eglin said: "State President P.W. Botha, through his disastrous Durban speech and his government's

repressive handling of the emergency situation, has succeeded in pulling the rug out from under President Reagan and his policy of constructive engagement.

"Recent events inside South Africa, combined with Mr Botha's failure to deal with fundamental reform, have discredited constructive engagement and made some form of U.S. presidential action inevitable.

"The tragedy for South Africa is that the government has squandered the borrowed time previously given to it by President Reagan's low-key approach to the South African situation.

"While Mr Reagan's manner remains mild, the decisions he has announced are tough.

"Surely this latest move by President Reagan will drive home to Mr Botha and his colleagues that only by the swift dismantling of apartheid and the negotiation of a new deal, in which all citizens of our country can participate, is there any prospect of us living in peace at home and with respect abroad.

"Finally, Mr Botha must act and act now. Time is running out — and fast," Mr Eglin said.

Industrial Group Asks End to Discrimination
MB092035 Johannesburg SAPA in English
2003 GMT 9 Sep 85

[Text] Johannesburg, Sep 9, SAPA — The Transvaal Chamber of Industries [CTCI] has called on the government to issue a statement of intent to remove racial discrimination and to commence negotiations on power sharing at the highest level without delay.

In a statement released to SAPA on behalf of the TCI, the chambers president, Mr J.B. Annegarn, said today that if industry in the Pretoria-Witwatersrand-Vereniging area receded further into depression, the entire country's economic structure was doomed.

"Any hope of normalising the current situation of unrest and of meaningful social and political reform cannot succeed in a permanently damaged economy," Mr Annegarn said.

The TCI lent its full support to the call by the Federated Chamber of Industries and other organisations and business leaders for urgent reforms. It had to speak out on behalf of its members because they were facing "an ever-increasing deterioration of the economy."

"The increase in the price of petrol and diesel, the threat to our exports and the announcement of limited sanctions by President Ronald Reagan delays any hope of recovery in the short term," the statement concluded.

The TCI represents more than one million employees and almost 50 percent of South Africa's industrial activity, and was the largest regional industrial association in South Africa, according to the statement.

ANC To Meet Businessmen in Lusaka 13 Sep
MB111041 Umtata Capital Radio in English
1000 GMT 11 Sep 85

[text] Officials of the banned ANC will meet for talks with top South African businessmen in Lusaka on Friday. This has been announced today by sources in the Zambian Government. The sources said they could not disclose who the businessmen were, except to confirm that they were South African, and represented top private corporations in the country. The confirmation comes after the South African Government expressed its opposition to such discussions.

Buthelezi on 'Depth of Black Anger'
MB091243 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1206 GMT 9 Sep 85

[Text] Durban, Sep 9, SAPA — The chief minister of kwaZulu and president of Inkatha, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, said today he and Inkatha could not hold revolutionary forces at bay if whites continued to remain reluctant to work towards change.

He was addressing a meeting of the joint committee of the Metropolitan Chamber of Commerce, the Natal Chamber of Industries, and the Durban Sugar Association.

Chief Buthelezi said he was disturbed by suggestions that his leadership had prevented the outbreak of serious violence in the Natal/kwaZulu area.

Such remarks showed a lack of awareness about the depth of black anger in the area, he said.

"If whites think they can hide behind the skirts of Inkatha and that Inkatha is, capable of stemming black anger in the face of the state president's refusal to take real steps towards power-sharing, they will be proven wrong in the end."

"No matter how effective my leadership is, I cannot hold revolutionary forces at bay while whites remain politically recalcitrant."

Chief Buthelezi appealed to Natal business leaders to talk seiously with white leaders in the province about the need for joint structures with meaning and real powers.

"I am asking big business to strengthen the resolve of white Natalians to take bold steps forward and show the many millions who support the politics of reconciliation...that it is not futile for blacks at this juncture in our history to hold out their hands in friendship and to take the first steps towards compromise solutions."

In times of urgent decision-making, the resolve to work towards fundamental change had to be strengthened, Chief Buthelezi said.

Tambo Rules Out Gradual Handover of Power

MB091843 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 9 Sep 85

[Text] ANC of South Africa President Oliver Tambo has said his organization believes that black majority rule will be achieved within 10 years. Mr Tambo has said the current political crisis presents a great leap forward and indicates the start of a bloodbath that will eventually end apartheid, the white minority regime's system of racial segregation. He ruled out the possibility of gradual handover of power and explained that the ANC envisages talks on the mechanisms for an immediate change to majority rule and nothing else.

Radio Urges Urgent Start to Negotiations

MB110546 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 11 Sep 85

[Station commentary: "Sanctions and South Africa"]

[Text] South AArica today finds itself in the unenviable position of having had economic sanctions — however selective they may be — imposed on it by the leader of the strongest Western nation. True, President Reagan resorted to this measure in order to avert even more damaging sanctions legislation in the American Senate, and admittedly he reluctantly did so because internal political pressure left him no choice, but it is nevertheless, a step which South Africa can hardly shrug off.

After his announcement, President Reagan said he remained committed to his policy of constructive engagement with South Africa, and intended, as he put it, to actively pursue it. He added, however, that these sanctions will dissociate the United States from apartheid, but associate it positively with peaceful change.

They are persuasive measures, but also an indication that America is becoming impatient. We believe negotiation must take place. We hope we can persuade the government to negotiate with responsible black leaders.

President Reagan's action was undoubtedly motivated largely by self-interest. He would have liked to veto the sanctions legislation, but would then have laid himself open to humiliating foreign policy defeat in Congress, which would have overruled his veto. It is also true that his hand was forced by America's internal political climate, which has been shaped over the years by the sensation-seeking and largely hostile mass media's distorted picture of South Africa. But the political dimension of the decision cannot be ignored. The fact is that the pressure on Mr Reagan — whether or not it springs from valid or false perceptions of the South African situation — was sufficient to drive him to real action against South Africa, and he is the one world leader who has consistently shown that he has an understanding of South Africa's problems, and wishes to play a supportive and constructive role in their solution.

The Reagan executive order is therefore not very specific, and in practice will be more symbolic than actually effective in imposing harmful trade restrictions. Its effect will certainly be far less drastic than the refusal by international bankers to extend South Africa's credit, which is already hitting this country very hard.

The warning light for South Africa, however, is that the action taken by the bankers and the American head of state is based on the same view: the dual perception that South Africa is caught up in a spiral of violence, which security forces are having difficulty in containing, and that the government is not pursuing active negotiations with black leaders and, in so doing, defusing the revolutionary climate.

To turn this situation around will also require dual action: a dramatic and imaginative initiative to get negotiations started with black leaders, together with the systematic elimination of obsolete discriminatory measures which are still on the statute book and which cause hurt and anger; and, second, relentless action against militants and firebrands, who advocate violence as an alternative to peaceful negotiations.

It has often been emphasized that change in South Africa cannot occur overnight. But what has indeed become urgent in South Africa's own interest is that a visible start be made with real political negotiations.

Greens MP's Occupy FRG Embassy in Pretoria

LD101615 Hamburg DPA in German 1503 GMT 10 Sep 85

[Text] Bonn, 10 Sep (DPA) — Several Greens Bundestag MP's "occupied" the Embassy of the Federal Republic in South Africa at midday today. As the parliamentary group's press office stated in Bonn, they do not intend to leave for 48 hours. The occupiers, who were able to enter South Africa without difficulty, include Hannegret Hoenes, Bundestag group spokeswoman, MP's Petra Kelly,Gert Bastian, Uschi Eid, Eberhard Bueb, and Ludger [name indistinct]; former MP Willi Hoss; and Lukas Beckmann, national executive spokesman.

With the "demonstrative, peaceful occupation" of the embassy building in Pretoria, the Greens want to protest against the "FRG's continuing support for the apartheid regime."

A statement by the eight occupiers distributed in Bonn says that the suppression of the black population must finally stop. The white minority government can only exercise its racist policy with the support of foreign countries. More than 450 federal German firms including large concerns such as Siemens, Hoechst, Daimler-Benz, and Nixdorf "invest and manufacture in South Africa and thus contribute to the stability of the apartheid regime." German banks are among the most important creditors, while the German arms industry is an important arms supplier.

The Federal Government is jointly responsible for the sufferings of the black population, it says in the statement. In order to "resolve the conflict," the Greens demanded that the Federal Government impose an economic boycott on South Africa and terminate the cultural agreement until apartheid is abolished. In addition, the Federal Government should act for the immediate lifting of the state of emergency, for the release of all political prisoners, and for the return of South Africans living in exile.

In parallel with the action in South Africa, about 40 Bundestag

deputies and group colleagues of the Greens on Thursday [as received] demonstrated at midday outside the chancellery and the Foreign Office in Bonn for an economic boycott.

In Pretoria, South African Foreign Minister Pik Botha has instructed his country's ambassador in Bonn to protest to the Federal Government over the misuse of diplomatic passports by the deputies. In the German Embassy in Pretoria there was no confirmation that the uninvited visitors had actually used diplomatic passports when entering South Africa.

Botha has called on the charge d'affaires of the German Embassy in Pretoria to ensure that the eight deputies do not disseminate any anti-South African propaganda from the embassy. Observers outside the embassy grounds later reported that a banner with the words "Boycott Racism" hanging from one of the windows had been removed again.

Efforts by the visitors to communicate with journalists waiting at the gate by throwing paper balls failed because of the distance between the main building and the entrance to the embassy grounds.

Charge d'Affaires Fritz Ziefer has briefed Foreign Minister Botha on the "uninvited guests" and made it plain that the action is a "nonviolent occupation of the embassy." This was stated by Botha's spokesman. The embassy did not need any support from the South African authorities, Ziefer had said.

Official Protest

MB110542 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English
0500 GMT 11 Sep 85

[Text] The South African Embassy in West Germany has sent an official protest to the West German Government about the abuse of diplomatic passports by the eight members of the Greens Party who are holding a sit-in demonstration at the West German Embassy in Pretoria.

Our representative in West Germany reports that the West German Government is giving serious consideration to the matter, and that the South African ambassador will have more talks with the West German Government today.

The South African minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha, had earlier asked the West German charge d'affaires not to allow the eight people to use the embassy for the dissemination of political propaganda against South Africa. The eight said in a statement that they intended remaining in the embassy for 48 hours, in protest against South Africa's policies.

Doctors Advise Mandela To Have Surgery

MB111137 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1134 GMT 11 Sep 85

[Text] Cape Town, Sept 11, SAPA — Nelson Mandela, imprisoned leader of the banned African National Congress, has an enlarged prostate gland and doctors have advised him to have it removed, his daughter, Mrs Zenani Dlamini, said today.

Examinations by doctors appointed by prison authorities had also revealed that Mandela had cysts on his liver and right kidney, she said.

Mrs Dlamini read a prepared statement at Cape Town's D. F. Malan Airport after she, her sister Zinzi and mother, Mrs Winnie Mandela, had spent 80 minutes at Pollsmoor Prison on a special visit granted by prison authorities.

It was the first time the family had been together since Mandela was jailed 21 years ago, she said. A prison official had been present throughout the visit and they had been allowed to discuss family matters only.

"My father looks very well and was very happy to see us," Mrs Mandela [as received] said.

"He told us he had been seen several times by prison doctors since March 23 and was X-rayed.

"He said last Thursday a second cystoscopy had been performed under general anaesthesia and he was advised by prison authorities it revealed an enlarged prostate. He also has cysts on his liver and right kidney," she said.

Mandela had been advised to have his prostate removed and the family had applied for doctors to be allowed to examine him and perform any tests or surgery at a hospital with the necessary facilities, she said.

His illness had caused great concern not only to the family but to people throughout the world. The family had received a large number of messages of support since news of the illness emerged last week.

"The entire world recognises his integrity, honesty and moral principles," Mrs Mandela said.

She said her father remained "unshaken" in, and was prepared to die for, his ideal for a democratic and free society.

Throughout his life he had asked for "nothing more than the right to decide who should govern on the basis of one-person, one-vote in a unitary state."

Mrs Winnie Mandela, who as a banned person may not be quoted in South Africa, gave a lengthy interview to foreign journalists at the airport, watched by security policemen, friends and curous bystanders, including former Miss World Anneline Kriel, who was en route to Johannesburg.

Bishop Tutu Says Week-Long Stayaway May Go Ahead

MB111312 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1304 GMT 11 Sep 85

[Text] Pietermaritzburg Sep 11, SAPA — A national week-long stayaway next month could go ahead if the government failed to lift the state of emergency and withdraw troops from black townships, Bishop Desmond Tutu said today.

Bishop Tutu, addressing the National Initiative for Reconciliation in Pietermaritzburg, called on the government to lift the state of emergency, get the SADF out of black townships, charge or release detained leaders and to talk to the "authentic" black leaders or he would organise a national stayaway.

He asked the audience: "Are you ready to disobey unjust laws? Are you willing to be part of a national stayaway from work?

"I have had enough of our people being killed as if you were swatting flies."

The bishop added: "I am going to tell our people: stock up, do not go out on the streets, stay indoors, the children mustn't go to school.

"This is a non-violent strategy. If you want to identify with us so that we can change this country into what God wants it to be, then you are going to have to take that kind of action."

He added, "maybe white people want to think about it (the stayaway)."

At a news conference after his speech, the bishop said if people were fired for staying away from work, it was a price that had to be paid against the price now being paid in the townships.

"Our country is bleeding. Can we afford that? I think the business sector has been remiss. For a long time it has kept quiet and only now is it coming forward."

Tutu's Son Released From Detention 8 Sep

MB110718 Johannesburg THE STAR in English
10 Sep 85 p 3

[Excerpt] Mr Trevor Tutu, son of Nobel Peace Prize winner Bishop Desmond Tutu, today described two weeks he spent in detention without trial under the emergency regulations as "an uplifting experience".

Mr Tutu (29), an advertising executive, was released on Sunday. He was held after shouting some remarks while 92 Soweto school pupils, some as young as eight years old, were appearing in court for boycotting classes.

"Apart from the actual tedium it was actually an uplifting experience", he told reporters last night.

Court Rules Detention of Church Leader Unlawful

MB111211 Umtata Capital Radio in English
1100 GMT 11 Sep 85

[Text] A Durban judge has granted an application for the detention of a church leader to be declared unlawful. The application was brought by Archbishop Denis Hurley and Carmel Rickard, the wife of Diakonia director, Paddy Kearney. Mr Kearney is being held in terms of Section 29 of the Internal Security Act.

Justice Leon has granted the application, which calls for the detention to be set aside. He has also ordered the state to pay the costs of the appeal.

Mr Justice Leon has further granted the state leave to appeal against the decision, but he turned down an application by the state for Mr Kearney to be held in detention pending the outcome of the appeal, which could take many months.

The judge has ordered the church leader's immediate release.

PFP Action Group To Monitor Cape Unrest

MB092031 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1901 GMT 9 Sep 85

[Text] Cape Town, Sep 9, SAPA — The Progressive Federal Party [PFP] today announced the formation of an action group to monitor unrest in the western Cape.

The PFP also called on the government to release all detainees, to reopen schools and educational institutions and to "refrain from senseless acts of violence against peaceful protesters" as immediate first steps towards normalising the situation.

These resolutions were announced in a statement issued by Mr Colin Eglin, chairman of the PFP's parliamentary caucus, after a meeting of the party's western Cape MP's and MPC's [Members of Provincial Council].

The MP's and MPC's, who are to meet every week "as long as the present crisis situation continues," said they were "filled with a deep concern at the serious situation that exists in the western Cape."

They were particularly concerned at the spiral of violence and counter-violence that had developed and at "the breakdown in communication that has taken place between the authorities and citizens of this region."

The statement also said: "Whatever the supplementary reasons for the present state of affairs may be, the prime cause is to be found in the policy of apartheid with the injustices, the inequalities and the excesses which go with it.

"There can be no lasting peace until the Nationalist government abandons the policy and practice of apartheid once and for all, and sets out on a new road towards a non-racial post-apartheid South Africa."

The PFP MP's and MPC's resolved to form a monitoring/action group whose function it would be to collect and collate information, invite members of the public to provide information regarding police action and to conduct on-the-spot investigations.

They also resolved "to make urgent representations to the police and other government authorities with a view to restoring calm and normality as soon as possible."

Police Report Injuries, Arrests for 10 Sep
MB101731 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1730 GMT 10 Sep 85

[Text] Pretoria, Sep 10, SAPA — Police unrest situation report for the period from 8am to 7pm today:

"In Hu Hudi in the northern Cape, seven black females and two black males have been arrested on charges of public violence, and a further two black females and a black male on charges of arson. These arrests related to earlier incidents in the same area.

"In the Galeshewe township in Kimberley, a number of blacks stoned a delivery van and robbed it of sugar and milk. Two men and one woman were arrested.

"In the same township, a group of people stoned a bus, which resulted in the arrest of one black youth.

"In Soweto, a group of youths stoned SAP vehicles. Police had to use rubber bullets and birdshot. One man was slightly injured and one has been arrested.

"Also in Soweto, 50 people robbed a delivery vehicle. In subsequent police action one black male, who was slightly injured, was arrested.

"In the western Cape, in Athlone one man was arrested in possession of four petrol bombs.

"In Boland, 51 people were arrested after they had stoned several buses in Swellendam."

Police Detain Three Doctors in Transkei
MB100856 Umtata Capital Radio in English
0800 GMT 10 Sep 85

[Text] Transkei security police are reported to have detained three doctors in Umtata. A spokesman at Umtata hospital says Dr Ayanga Nsaluba, Dr Zola Dabula, and Dr Yako were detained during the past week. Security police have not confirmed the detentions, although the Ministry of Health has told the hospital that police have told health officials that Dr Dabula and Yako are in custody, but they have not said under what legislation they are being detained.

Police Report Damage From Overnight Violence
MB110708 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0706 GMT 11 Sep 85

[Text] Pretoria, Sept 11, SAPA — Following is police situation report on unrest around the country to 8am today:

"Isolated incidents of unrest occurred overnight:

"In Soweto (WWR [Witwatersrand]) arsonists destroyed delivery vehicles and stoned police and private vehicles. Police dispersed the mob with shotgun and pistol fire, slightly wounding one black youth who was medically treated and arrested.

"In the Matlakeng black residential area on the West Rand, stonethrowers extensively damaged a bus.

"In Guguletu in the western Cape, a coloured female and three black males were arrested in connection with recent unrest in this area.

"In Mitchells Plain, the driver of a private vehicle used a pistol to disperse a group of coloured arsonists who attacked his vehicle. There were no reported injuries. In the same area, arsonists destroyed a private vehicle.

"In Mamelodi near Pretoria, a black youth was arrested while distributing inciting pamphlets.

"In Zwide, hooligans stoned and petrol-bombed a private home, causing extensive damage.

"In the Nomonde black residential area near Molteng, a large mob of blacks caused extensive damage to a policeman's house when they stoned and petrol-bombed it. The mob also tried to set fire to development board offices in the area. They were dispersed with tear smoke and shotguns. In the same area, arsonists extensively damaged a private home.

"In the Khayalitsha black residential area (western Cape) a black school was extensively damaged by arsonists.

"In Kwamashu, the black residential area near Durban, unknown persons hurled petrol bombs and fired shots at a private home causing extensive damage.

"Arsonists damaged a beer hall in the black residential area of Bethal in the eastern Transvaal. In the same area, a private vehicle was gutted by fire.

"In the black residential area of Galeshewe near Kimberley, criminals looted a beer hall and set it alight. The mob also stoned a private vehicle."

Police Investigating Child's Death
MB110852 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0806 GMT 11 Sep 85

[Text] Pretoria, Sept 11, SAPA — Police said today they had begun an immediate investigation into the death of a four-year-old black child who had apparently been hit by a rubber bullet in the township of Atteridgeville near Pretoria yesterday. A police spokesman in Pretoria said the child, a girl he could not name, had died instantly.

Unconfirmed reports said the child, named as Mita Ngobeni, had been playing outside her parents' home in the Pretoria township when she was shot by three white policemen in a van.

The spokesman said he could not comment on the allegations because the case was being investigated.

The minister of law and order, Mr Louis le Grange, had immediately appointed a senior officer to investigate the incident, the

spokesman said.

Violence Occurs at Woodstock Funeral

MB111254 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0919 GMT 11 Sep 85

[Text] Cape Town, Sept 11, SAPA — Violence broke out in Woodstock early this afternoon in a huge crowd following the funeral procession of Mr Ebrahim Carelse, 31, who was shot dead by police near his home in Salt River last week.

A reporter saw the body of a man lying on the pavement in Browning Road, below Groote Schuur Hospital, after he had apparently been assaulted by a section of the thousands-strong crowd.

An ambulance took the body to Groote Shuur Hospital. It was not known if the man was alive or dead.

People in the crowd said the man was thought to have been a policemen who had opened fire on people in the procession.

Two other men were believed to have been taken to hospital in private cars.

A car parked at the roadside was badly damaged when the violence broke out.

The procession continued towards the Mowbray cemetry after the incident, but sections of the crowd were clearly angry.

The funeral of Mr Carelse began at his home in Burns Road and moved to a soccer field bordering Shelly Avenue before the procession moved towards the Mowbray cemetary below Groote Schuur Hospital.

'Stronger Support' Noted for Cape Work Stayaway

MB110724 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0721 GMT 11 Sep 85

[Text] Cape Town, Sept 10, SAPA — Early indications today were that the stayaway called in the peninsula had stronger support than yesterday.

Buses from townships were emptier than ususal and although train traffic appeared to be unaffected early this morning, some passengers said they were travelling earlier than ususal and the volume was expected to drop later in the morning. Milk deliveries to several areas were again affected.

A spokeswoman for the Cape Chamber of Industries said yesterday's stayaway was between 20 and 30 percent effective, although the effects varied widely. Some companies had almsot 100 percent attendance while others were severely affected.

She said the workers who had heeded the call appeared to be mainly coloured women but it was likely black workers would stay at home today.

In Mithcells Plain most smaller businesses were closed yesterday. The official opening of a new tissue paper factory at Bellville on Thursday has been postponed because of the stayaway.

Nine unions with workers in a wide range of industries yesterday called on employers to be understanding and to refrain from disciplinary action against workers who stayed away from work. After meeting members, the unions said it was clear large numbers of workers intended to stay away today.

Freedom Party Leader Views School Closures

MB091427 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English
1115 GMT 9 Sep 85

[Text] The leader of the Freedom Party, Mr Arthur Booysens, says the closing of more than half the schools for coloreds in the western Cape is a serious matter. He says that instead of fostering stability it could cause more disruption.

In a statement issued in Johannesburg, Mr Booysens says he attributes the present crisis in colored education to the fact that the authorities had remained too quiet during the present unrest and had failed to communicate with teachers.

The deputy leader of the Labor Party, Mr Mailie Richards, says the crisis in education was discussed in depth at the party's national executive meeting at Oudtshoorn over the weekend. He says the party caucus is discussing ways to solve the problem.

Press Reportage, Commentary on Emergency

MB100750 [Editorial Report] South African English- and African-language newspapers continue carrying reportage and commentary on the state of emergency and the U.S. imposition of sanctions:

Johannesburg RAPPORT in Afrikaans on 8 September reports "the proposed talks between South African business leaders and the ANC are a sign of the time: contact between South Africans and exiled leaders of this banned organization has conspicuously increased in the past 9 months." Since the ANC announced last week that it was going to speak to South African businessmen on the prospects of dismantling apartheid, there has been great interest in these talks, it says. The details are kept a secret for fear that leakages may sabotage the talks. It is said that the talks may be held this year and possibly within the next 14 days. The state president, Mr P.W. Botha, has been informed of the plans, the article says, and "in certain quarters hope is expressed that all the meetings will ultimately lead to direct talks between the ANC and government."

In an article in the same issue Bishop Tutu says: "I believe that the state president and I will have that personal meeting." He says there is pressure on him to set preconditions for a possible further meeting — at least the repeal of the state of emergency and the withdrawal of the defense force from black residential areas. His only precondition really is that there should be no conditions for him. He cannot retract his support for civil disobedience now. For Tutu, true negotiations mean a national conven-

tion where black and white can negotiate a future dispensation. The key to Tutu's and his supporters' standpoint lies not in preconditions, but in his closing words to RAPPORT: "The idea of the negotiation should not be dealing with side issues such as, for example, improving the influx control system. The idea is that there should be talk about power. If the government says it is talking about a new South Africa but is against one man, one vote in a unitary state, the following will be one of the most important points on the agenda: How does one accomplish a democracy without it?"

An editorial entitled "Information" in the same issue says: "The heavy attacks against South Africa recently have made us realize that the country, since the disbanding of the Department of Information in 1978, does not have an effective propaganda arm." This makes South Africa one of the few countries that cannot put its case effectively and that also does not have the machinery to counter negative propaganda. Recently it has been asked if the Department of Information should not be revived. In view of what has happened in the past few week it is necessary to act. South Africa could pay dearly for its lack of counterreaction. "There are enough people with the necessary experience to get the information arm working against," it concludes.

Johannesburg *BEELD* in Afrikaans on 9 September in an editorial entitled "Sanctions" says: "It can be said that South Africa should be thankful for small mercies and in the light of this it must look at the possibility that today President Reagan will announce restricted economic sanctions against South Africa to forestall stronger sanctions by Congress." It can be accepted that the president is not in favor of sanctions against South Africa because he realizes that it will complicate a difficult situation. Nevertheless, sanctions are sanctions and it will be regarded as such by those in the United States who favor it and also by those in South Africa who cannot wait for outside pressure to be applied. The editorial concludes by saying: "South Africa can see how even the U.S. President has landed himself in a position where he is obliged to act in this tragicomedy."

Johannesburg *THE CITIZEN* in English on 9 September comments in its editorial that "we will be grateful" if President Reagan imposes limited sanction measures against South Africa, "we do not shout for joy" because "we cannot see why any measure, limited or otherwise, should be taken against South Africa by Presidential order or by Congress." It goes on: "We blame the White House for much of the trouble in which South Africa has found itself recently." The diplomatic walkout and gathering storm against South Africa began with the "crass action of the Reagan administration in withdrawing America's ambassador, Mr Herman Nickel, after the Cabinda affair and Gaborone raid." "Then American interests struck South Africa another blow — with American banks helping to butcher the rand. Reports yesterday suggested the man who wielded the axe was the aptly named Willard Butcher, chairman of Chase Manhattan Bank, which was founded by the Rockefellers." Some right wingers suspect there may be a "secret war" being waged against South Africa, its says. While *THE CITIZEN* does not necessarily accept the conspiracy theory, they do question "the sudden and arbitrary decision" by Butcher to cut his bank's ties with the RSA. "If we can give the White House advice, it is this: Anything that helps to destabilise South Africa opens the door to Soviet penetration of this key region." It adds: "The more South Africa is driven into isolation, the greater the backlash against reform — and the greater the chance that there will be Black-White polarisation, White counterviolence to Black violence and the race confrontation that everyone fears and only the revolutionaries want."

In the same edition *THE CITIZEN* reports that "an effective communications strategy for South Africa is being formulated by a group of academics from the Rand Afrikaans University in Johannesburg." The strategy aims at objectively evaluating South Africa's image abroad and how it should be corrected, the article says. "A questionaire to establish current perceptions of South Africa, especially in the United States, had already been mailed to target audiences," it says. The university group will also interview South African experts in the field of communication and investigate overseas television news broadcasts featuring the unrest in this country.

Johannesburg *THE STAR* in English on 9 September carries a report by Hannes de Wet which says the "media wolves" are feeding on South Africa. De Wet quotes Don de Kieffer, "Washington lawyer and former member of the Reagan administration," as saying the Botha administration is missing chances to use the roughly 400 foreign correspondents in country to his advantage. "South Africa is extremely news-worthy at the moment. You have golden opportunities. Genuine news stories which would give the country favourable exposure are legion," De Kieffer says. While he is not recommending a "cynical manifpulation" of the media, it is obvious "South African politicians are not media-conscious." De Kieffer says the state president should get a media consultant and high-level attention should be paid to the question of how South Africa is presenting its case abroad.

Johannesburg *THE STAR* in English on 9 September states in its editorial that President Botha is merely appearing intransigent by denying suggestions that he "gave the nod to a top Afrikaans businessman for a group of prominent South Africans to meet ANC men in Lusaka." If it is true that he would not allow businessmen to even speak to ANC leaders, "Nothing could be more shortsighted." "As Churchill said, Jaw-jaw is better than war-war. For our State President to suggest that he will not even listen to what others have to say is plain folly," it says.

Jo-Anne Collinge reports in the same issue of *THE STAR* that "at least 650 people including a substantial number of children and teenagers, died during the political violence which moved across the face of South Africa during the 12 months from last September." A review of press clippings reveals that at least 499 people have died during township turmoil, a figure which exceeds the number of SWAPO fighters (494) which Namibian security forces killed this year, she says. The death toll in the townships refers mainly but not exclusively to fatalities among anti-apartheid forces and residents caught in the crossfire, although it also includes a number of policemen, and prominent participants in apartheid structures such as urban councillors. Collinge notes: "The total calcultated by *THE STAR* is reckoned to be conservative as it relies purely on previously reported cases. In the early months of turmoil, coverage of events was far from

comprehensive and even now few papers have first hand accounts of what is happening in remote townships. No official breakdown of the year's fatalities has been released." The press clippings reveal that deaths are really only a crude measure of the intensity of township conflict, she notes, and "give little idea of its extent."

Johannesburg *SOWETAN* in English on 9 September reports that the family of 23-year-old trade unionist who was killedby police when he tried to help a colleague intends to take legal action against the minister of law and order, Mr Louis le Grange. Mr Moses Landane was shot by a white police patrol last Sunday and an autopsy was to be performed on 9 September, the article says.

In its editorial in the same edition, the *SOWETAN* comments that the EEC delegation's remarks after their visit to South Africa and the expected sanctions package from President Reagan are making it clear that "the Western world is not overly keen to put the skids on South Africa." The cynical view, it says, is "that the Western world is not about to let go its considerable financial and other interests in this country." Another concern is that a collapsed South Africa will provide a "happy hunting ground for Soviet exploitation." But these positions "lose sight of the most important feature in South Africa's reactions to current events — that is the retention of power in white hands." South Africa is not about to relinquish its considerable power, and "it has all the excuses in the world not to. It has a bad conscience about what power-sharing might do to the white minority, it has a rather jaundiced view of black leadership, and finally it has accumulated power and privilege over too long a period to give up without a fight."

Aggrey Klaaste in the "On the Line" column in the same edition, describes "the wet feeling in the small of my back" upon observing a defense force convoy patrolling Soweto. When you are not at war, he says, it is chilling to look out the window at "strapping young men, athletic in their military outfits, menace carefully cradled on the arm, and the various war paraphenalia hanging loosely from sturdy waists..." The convoy moves with silent menace, he says. "Quiet as hell. The message, if anything, sinks in. This is showing the black bastards what we mean when we say they must not push us too far." The convoy is in the township because of the hate and prejudice. "Most white people (and I don't care if this hurts the PFP) think we are unruly, we are inefficient, we are savage, we are all the wrong things that their upbringing and so-called culture says of us. Even the most gentle among them have these unfortunate conceptions."

"The South African Transport Services' new integrated system has come under fire — only days after it came into operation m suburban and mainline trains," the *SOWETAN* reports. Black commuters have complained that the new system has resulted in the desegregation of their exclusive coaches, while the whites-only carriages remained unchanged. One commuter said, "We don't mind mixing with whites, but they should have integrated coaches from both sections instead of taking our coaches."

Johannesburg *BUSINESS DAY* in English on 9 September carries a statement by Gavin Relly, chairman of Anglo African, which says although he is not involved in negotiations with the ANC, "there was 'nothing very remarkable' about he and other businessmen holding low-key discussions about South African afairs with people 'of very different opinions.'" He says, morever, that he does not feel the business community should assume a role of negotiations with the ANC on its own.

Briefs

New Television Station — A new television transmitting station has been erected at Swartruggens in the Western Transvaal and will commence broadcast on Friday. During the first months tests will be conducted and transmissions may be interrupted without warning. [Text] [*Johannesburg Television Service in English 1400 GMT 9 Sep 85 MB*]

New SABC Services — The director general of the SABC, Mr Riaan Eksteen, has announced that the SABC board has approved the names of the two new radio services in English and Afrikaans, which are to be introduced on 1 January next year. The service broadcasting in English will be known as Radio South Africa, and the service broadcasting in Afrikaans will be known as Radio Suid Afrika. [Text] [*Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 7 sep 85 MB*]

ZIMBABWE

Mugabe Comments on Operation Against Rebels

MB100804 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1900 GMT 9 Sep 85

[Text] Mozambique and Zimbabwe must help each other. This was said yesterday by Zimbabwean Prime Minister Robert Mugabe when he received details of the joint Mozambican-Zimbabwean military operation which resulted in the capture of the armed bandit base at Gorongosa.

The Zimbabwe prime minister stressed that, in addition to the defense of our interests and Mozambique's through the protection of the infrastructure that serves us, we must go on the offensive so that together with the Mozambicans we will eliminate banditry in Tete, Manica, and Sofala. The Beira-Zimbabwe oil pipeline, the railroad between the two countries and the road that takes us to Malawi are essential parts of the infrastructure for the Zimbabwean economy (?and their defense) must be jointly guaranteed by soldiers of both countries.

Radio Truth Comments on Raid at Gorongosa

MB100946 (Clandestine) Radio Truth in English to Zimbabwe 0430 GMT 10 Sep 85

[Station commentary: "Combined Assault on Renamo"]

[Text] According to the official Mozambican news agency, the Renamo base at Gorongosa has been destroyed by a combined force of Zimbabwean and Frelimo soldiers. After a week of hard fighting in the area, a major assault was launched against what was called the Banana base of the insurgents. Zimbabwean paratroops spearheaded the attack and the whole operation was

said to be supported by our Air Force helicopter gunship. Casualties are alleged to be high on both sides, although no official figures have been released.

According to reports, over 150 of our own troops were killed and countless others wounded. This operation was part of a plan to which we referred in an earlier broadcast in which the aim was to clear a corridor on either side of the Beira-Mutare oil pipeline and railway. At the time of going to press there had been no confirmation from Renamo concerning the loss of their key headquarters in the Sofala Province. Although it would represent an important success for the Frelimo regime, the first they have had in a long time, the capture of this base does not in any sense spell the end of the civil war.

Some time ago, the MNR commander-in-chief, Afonso Dlakama, forecast that attacks on his bases would be anticipated. He said that his forces would conduct tactical withdrawals, regroup and establish new bases elsewhere. It remains to be seen, therefore, to what extent the loss of Gorongosa represents a major setback. In any case under present ZANU-PF policy Zimbabwe will be drawn ever deeper into the vortex of factional violence in Mozambique. Inevitably there will be reprisals from Renamo in both the short and the long term. We may well have experienced the first taste of such retaliation. Informed sources suggest that it was embittered Renamo troops and not ex-ZIPRA dissidents who were responsible for the recent slaughter at Mwenezi. Witnesses to this attrocity claim that the people involved spoke Portuguese.

As our listeners are aware, we condemn that outrage without reservation, but regrettably it confirms our view that violence has no respect for national boundaries. This has a potential to develop into an extremely ugly scenario, with Zimbabweans pitted against Mozambicans in the one territory, and Mozambicans against Zimbabweans in the other. Our own internal security problems could become far warse than anything we have experienced so far.

Radio Truth has warned repeatedly that ZANU-PF may well be opposing the true wishes of the ordinary citizens in our neighboring country. There are said to be 30,000 to 40,000 Mozambican refugees who have fled to the relative safety of South Africa. Reporters who have interviewed these unfortunate souls confirm that the majority are bitterly opposed to the Samora Machel regime and would welcome its overthrow. They refuse to return to Mozambique even if they were granted sanctuary in a refugee camp and were given protection. To a man they have lost confidence in the ability of the Frelimo government in all respects.